

# UNITED STATES NAVY

## APPENDIX TO VOLUME II

### ANALYSIS OF 500-MILLIBAR PATTERNS

March 1954



Bureau of Aeronautics Project Arowwa (TED-UNL-MA-501)

"Applied Research; Operational Weather Analysis"

**(AROWA)**

U. S. Naval Air Station

Building R-48

Norfolk, Virginia

April 1954

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AFSWP Report # 717

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS PROJECT AROWA (TED-UNL-MA-501)  
"Applied Research; Operational Weather Analyses"

Appendix to Volume II

ANALYSIS OF 500-MILLIBAR PATTERNS

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## ARITHMETICAL METHODS

In carrying out this procedure certain methods and short cuts have been developed and used in handling the numbers. These methods are listed here for the information of those using the procedure and as an explanation of the numerical values on the charts.

### 1. Reading:

Heights are read to the nearest 50 feet from the Andrews' Analysis. This analysis has contours for every 400 feet. This requires that intermediate contours are sketched near singular points and in areas of weak gradient.

17,864 feet read as 785  
17,722 feet read as 770  
18,026 feet read as 805  
18,338 feet read as 835

### 2. Computation of Space Mean:

Heights at the four points of the diamond grid are summed and rounded to three digits, using heights from 1:

17,864 feet read as 785  
17,722 feet read as 770  
18,025 feet read as 805  
18,338 feet read as 835

3195 sum plotted as 320

Contours are drawn on the mean charts for every 8 numbers from 336. The equivalence of these numbers in standard contours is shown:

336	18,400
328	18,200
320	18,000

On all mean charts the 18,400 contour and the 17,200 contour are emphasized in red. The 18,400 contour has a statistical relation to the maximum wind at that level and with the 17,200 show the major flow channel. The 17,200 contour disappears frequently in mid-summer and this value should be revised upward to 17,600 about 1 June.

### 3. Total Tendency:

The total tendency is plotted in tens of feet with the last number always 5 or zero. On a total tendency chart:

5 = 50 feet  
 10 = 100 feet  
 15 = 150 feet etc.

Isolines are drawn for every 20 units on the chart. Center tendencies are estimated. Falling tendencies 40-60 and 80-100 etc., are shaded in red. Rising tendencies of the same value are shaded in blue. Zero lines are not drawn.

### 4. Long Wave Tendencies:

The difference between daily mean heights are plotted at each point. These values range from 0 to about 30. Their meaning in actual height change is:

$$2 = \frac{200}{4} = 50 \text{ feet}$$

$$10 = \frac{1000}{4} = 250 \text{ feet}$$

$$20 = \frac{2000}{4} = 500 \text{ feet}$$

These charts are analyzed for isolines named 0 +5, -5 +10, -10 etc. Centers smaller than 5 are essentially no change. That is there is a basic indeterminacy of about 2.5 due to numerical processes.

The area between isolines numbered +5 and +10, and +15 and +20 etc., are shaded in blue. The similar areas with falling tendencies are shaded red.

#### 5. Departure from Normal:

The difference in height between the daily mean height and the height from the space averaged normal is plotted. These values range from 0 to about  $\pm 50$ . Their numerical meaning is:

$$4 = \frac{400}{4} = 100 \text{ feet}$$

$$+20 = \frac{2000}{4} = 500 \text{ feet etc.,}$$

These charts are analyzed for 0,  $\pm 10$   $\pm 20$  units etc. The area between 0 and +10 and between +20 and +30 are colored blue and the corresponding fall areas in red.

#### 6. Continuity Charts:

The continuity chart is prepared by reading heights along a selected latitude circle and plotting these heights on a graph with

time as one coordinate and longitude as the other. The normal heights for the month are read from the space averaged normal chart and this line is plotted in green each day. When the actual line is above the normal line the area involved is shaded blue and when the actual line is below the normal line the area is shaded in red.

A vertical line marking the longitude of a location of particular interest is helpful for orientation. Norfolk is indicated in this fashion on the continuity charts presented here.

(meters per second departure from normal)

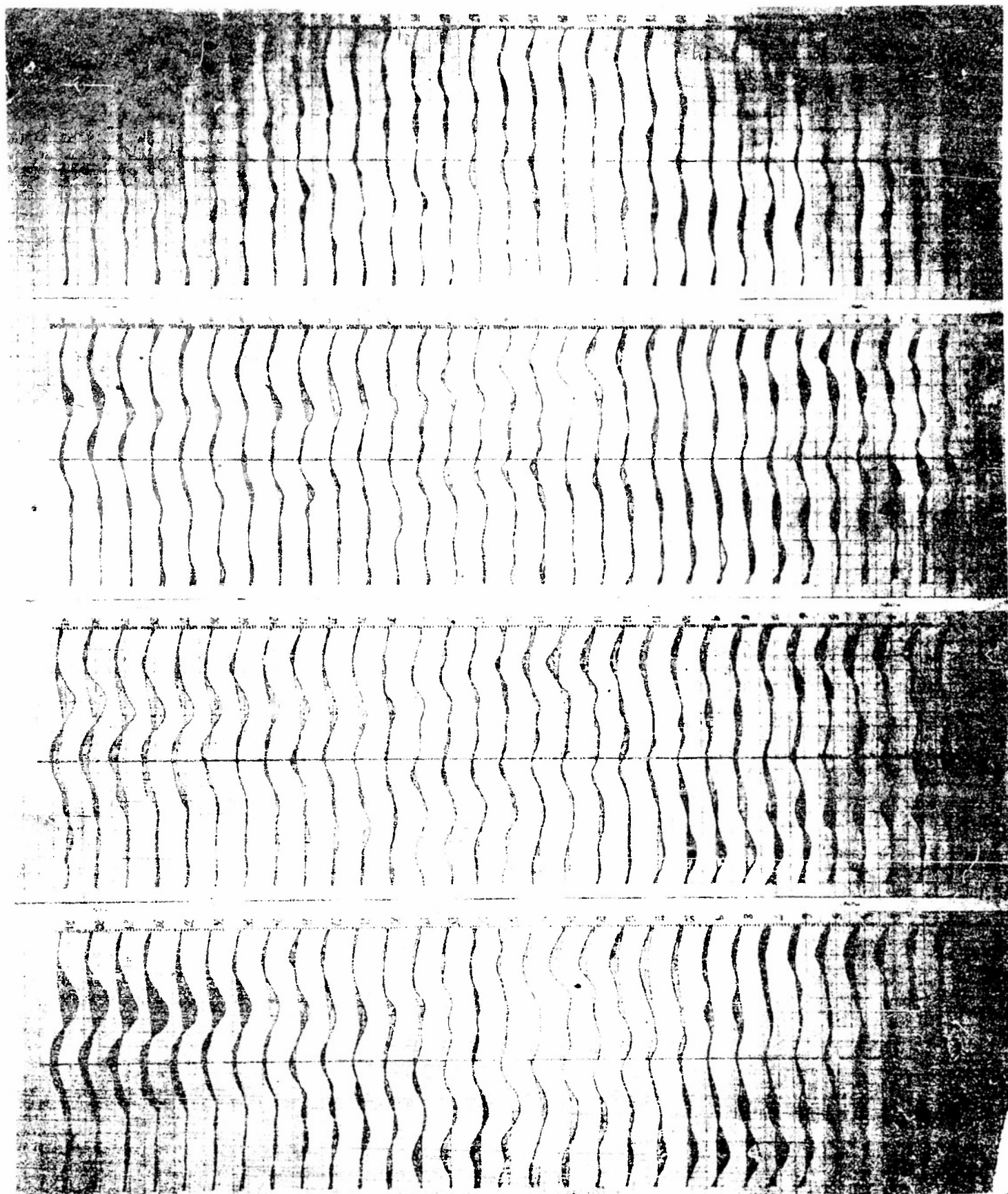
**MONTH MARCH**

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**MONTH MARCH**

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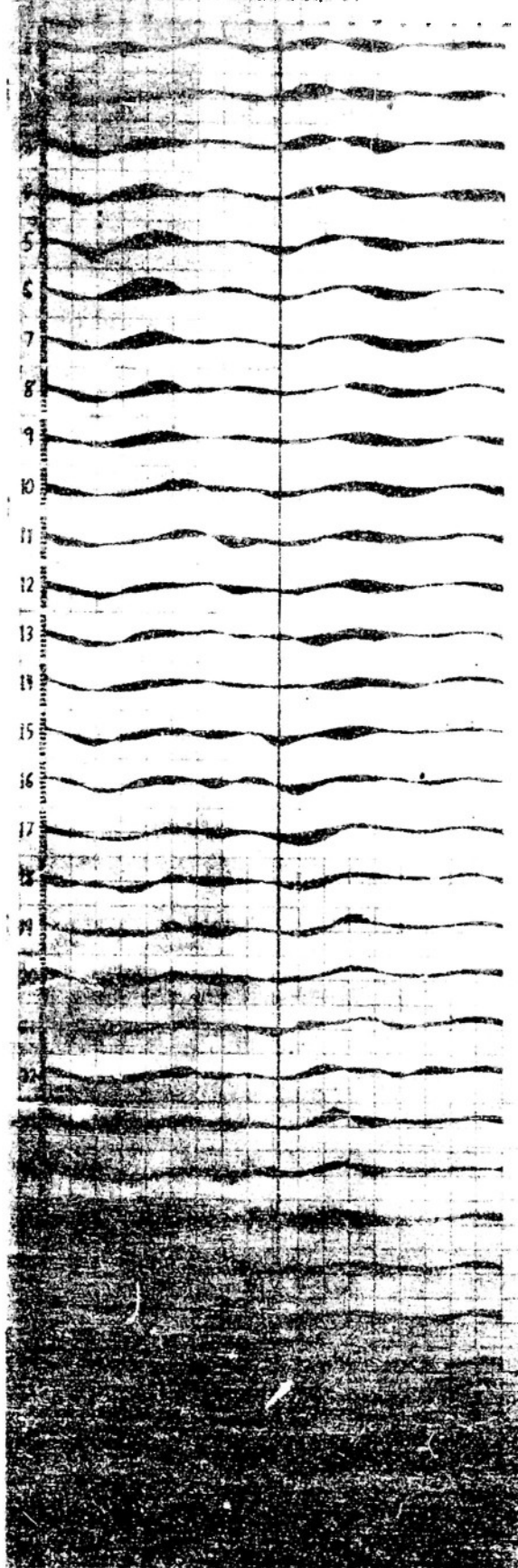




## CONTINUITY CHART

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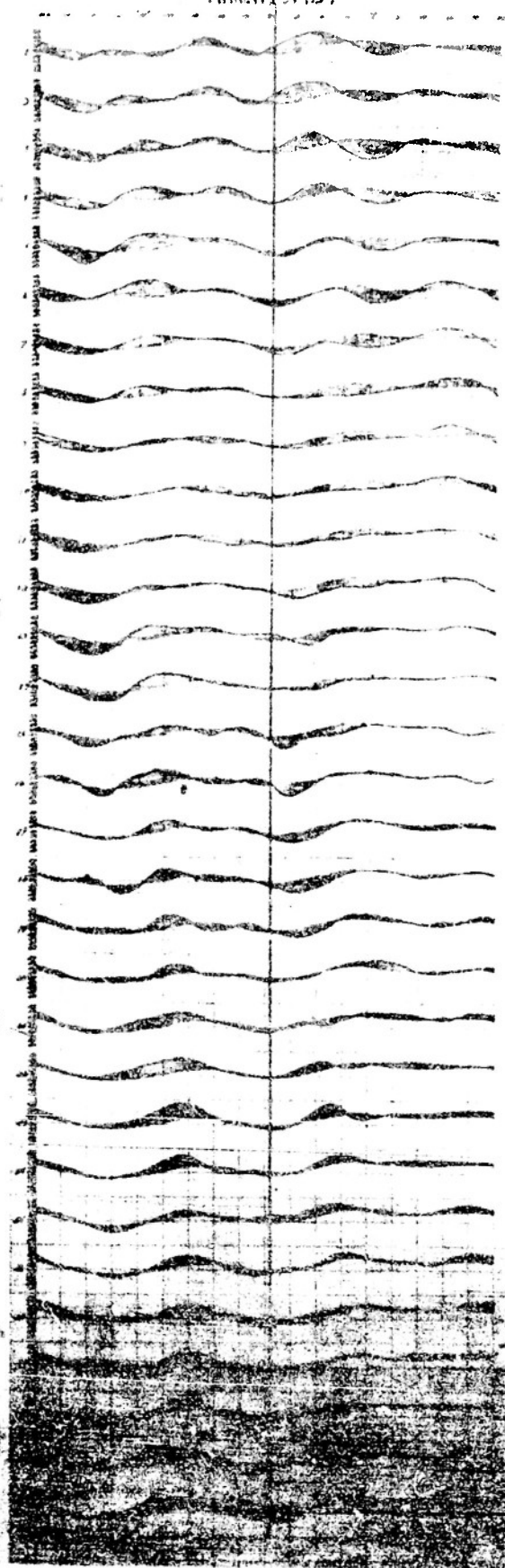
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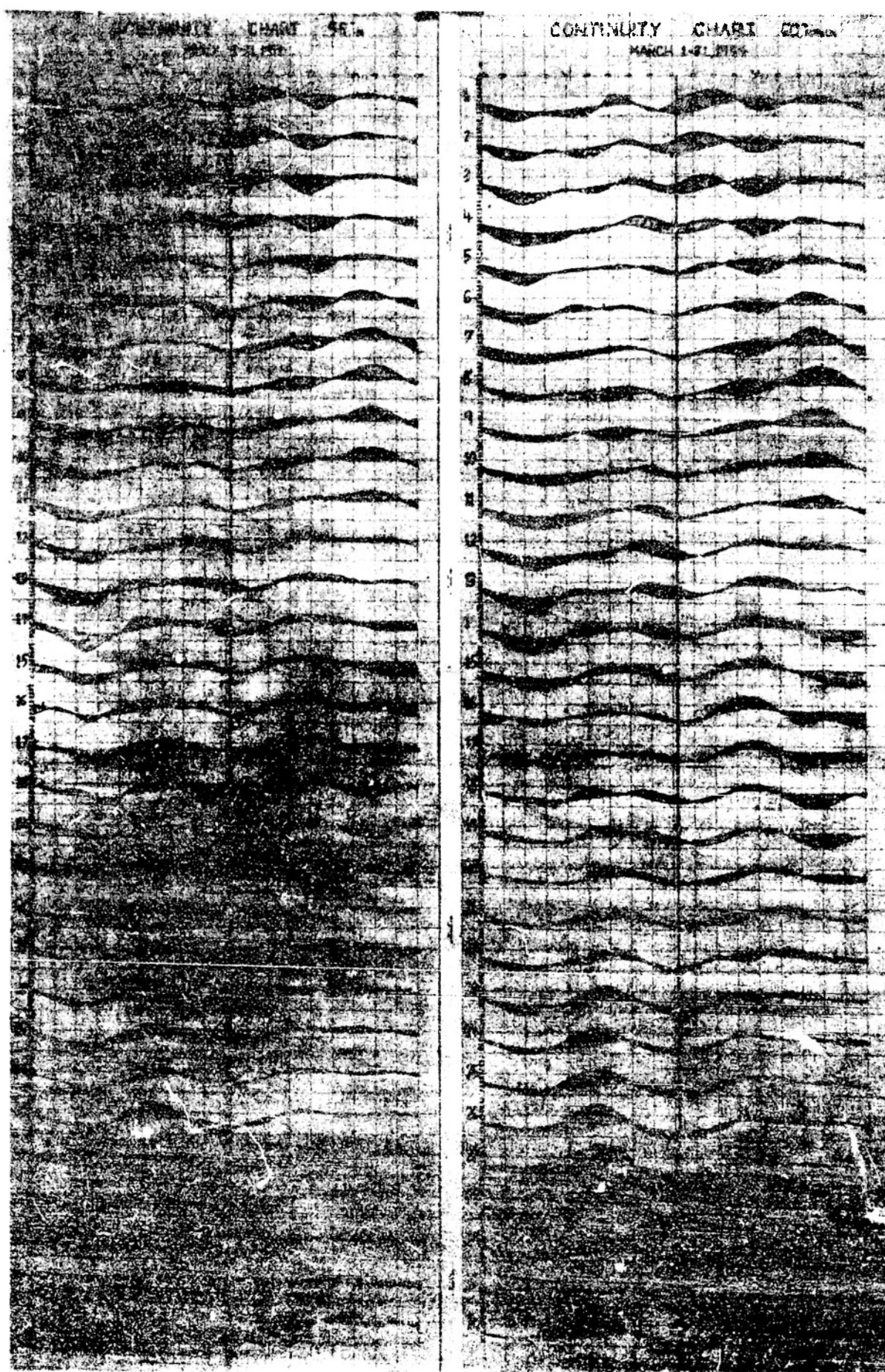
## CONTINUITY CHART

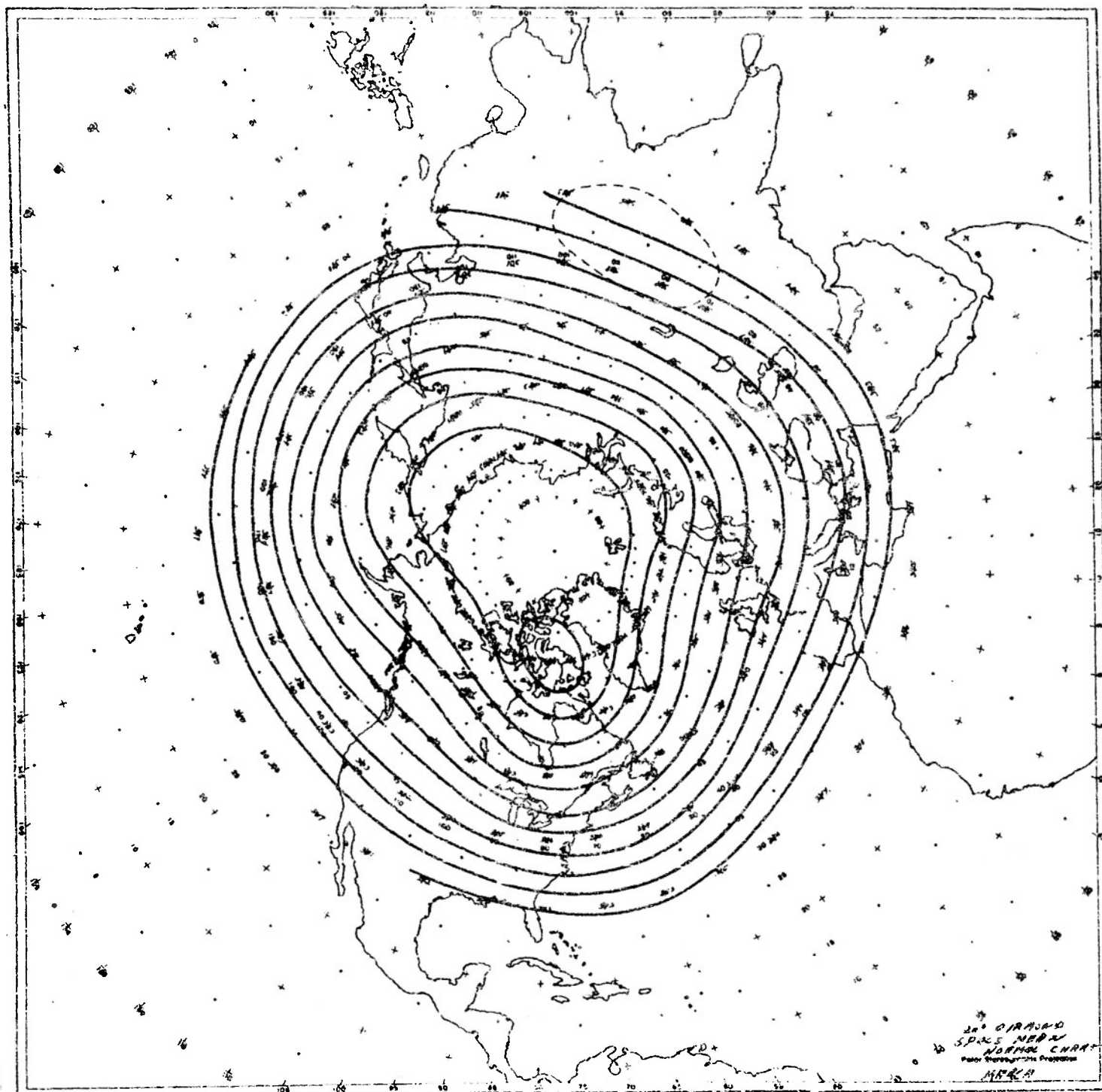
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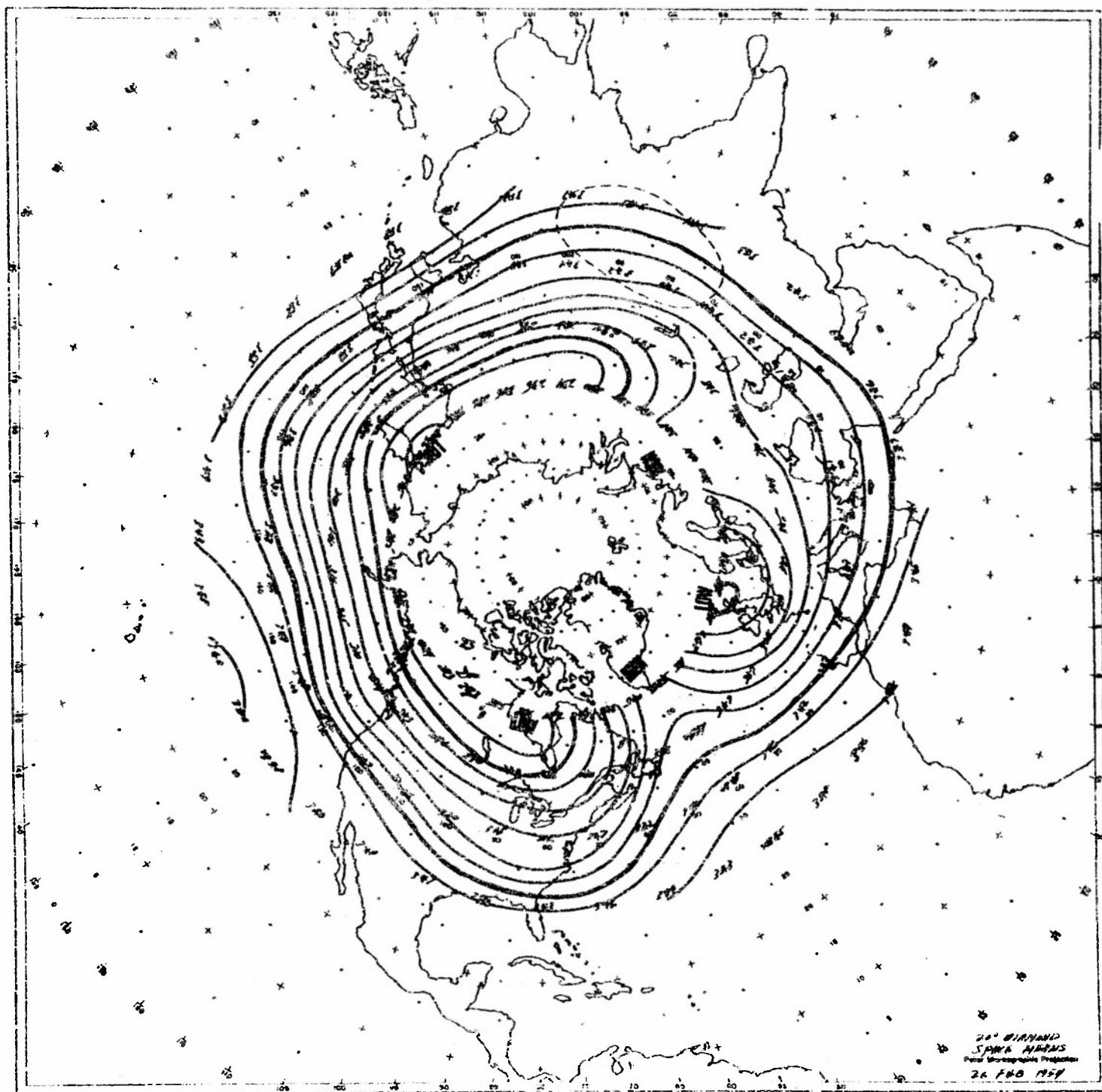
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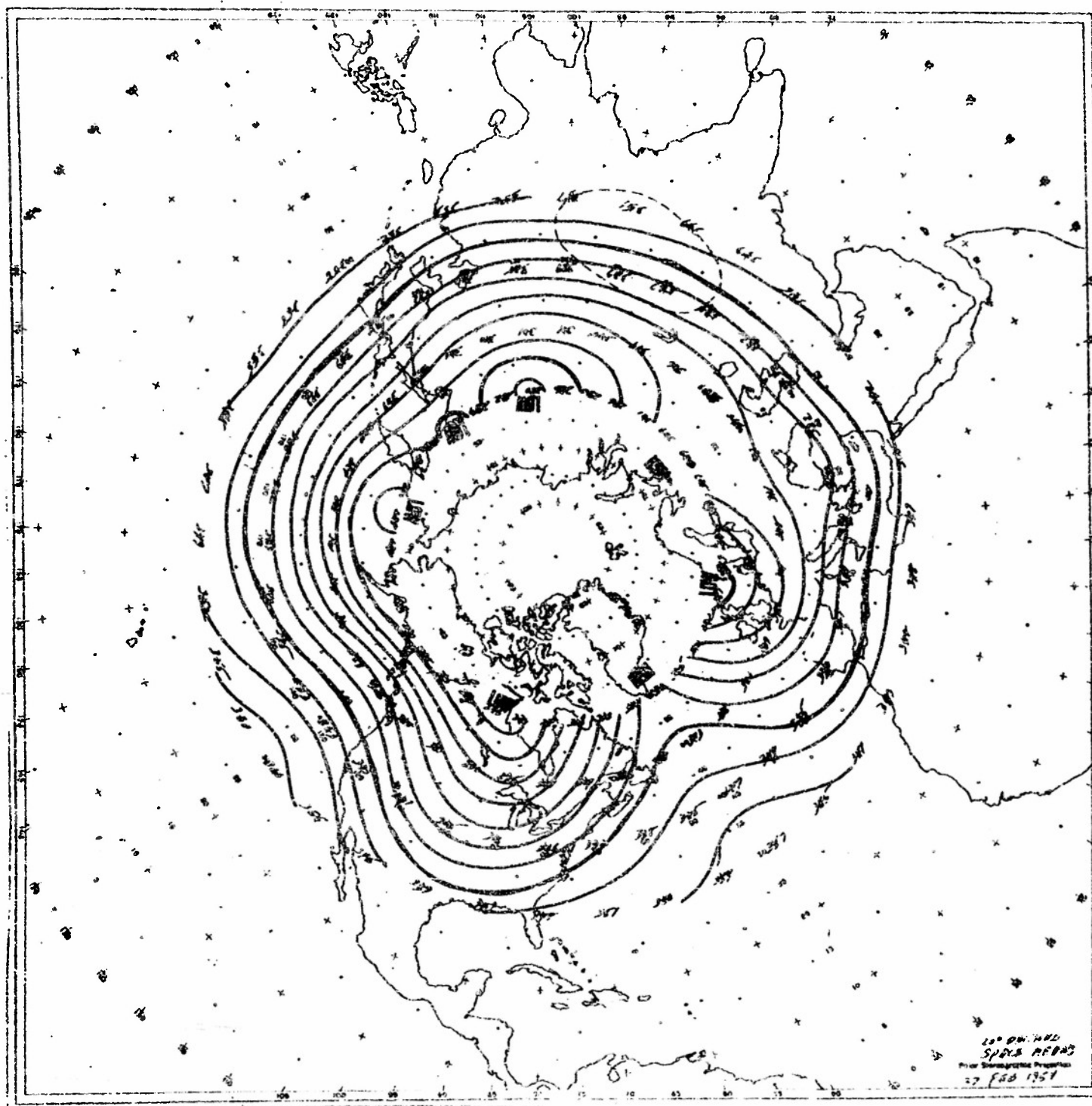




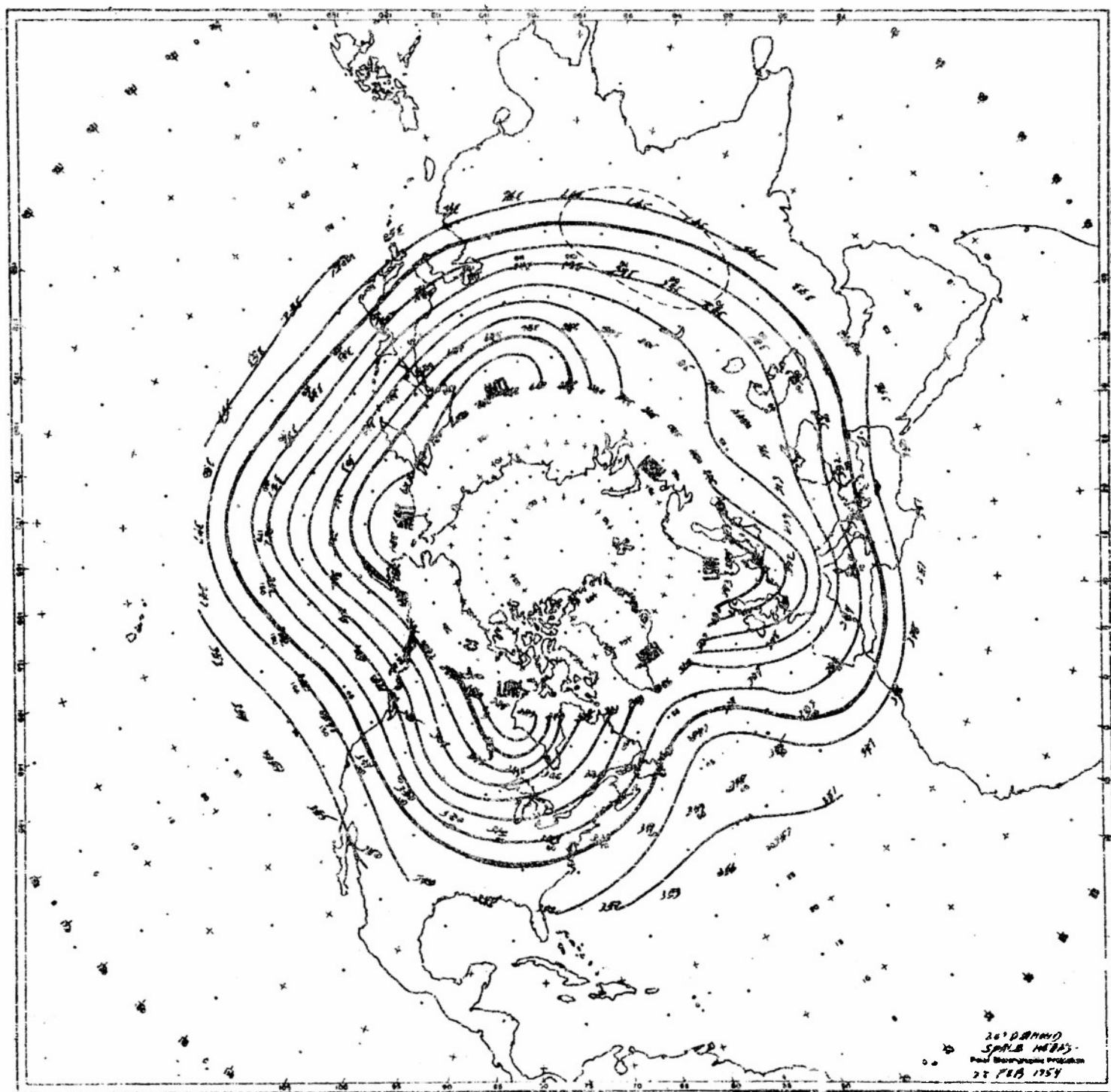




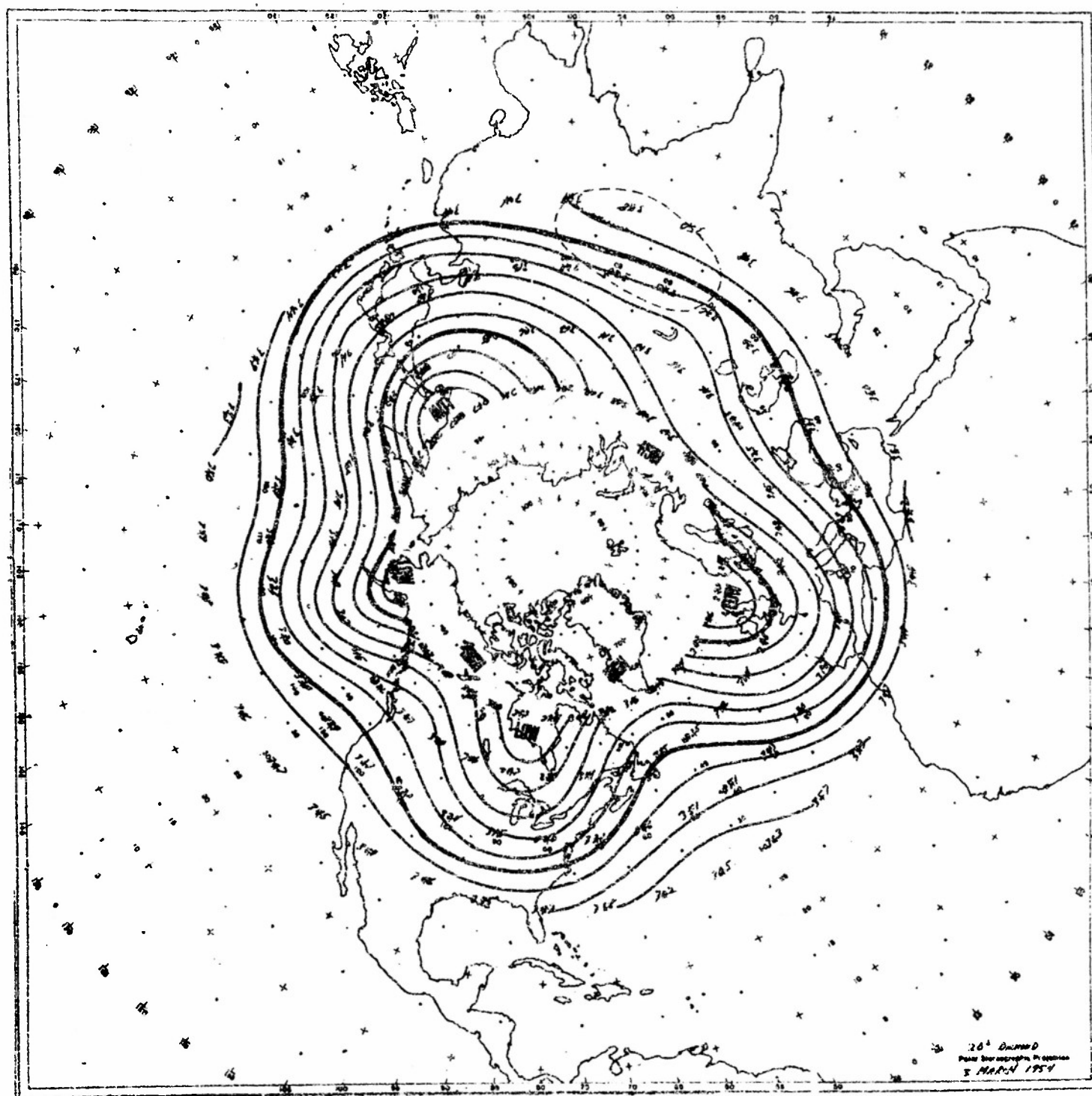


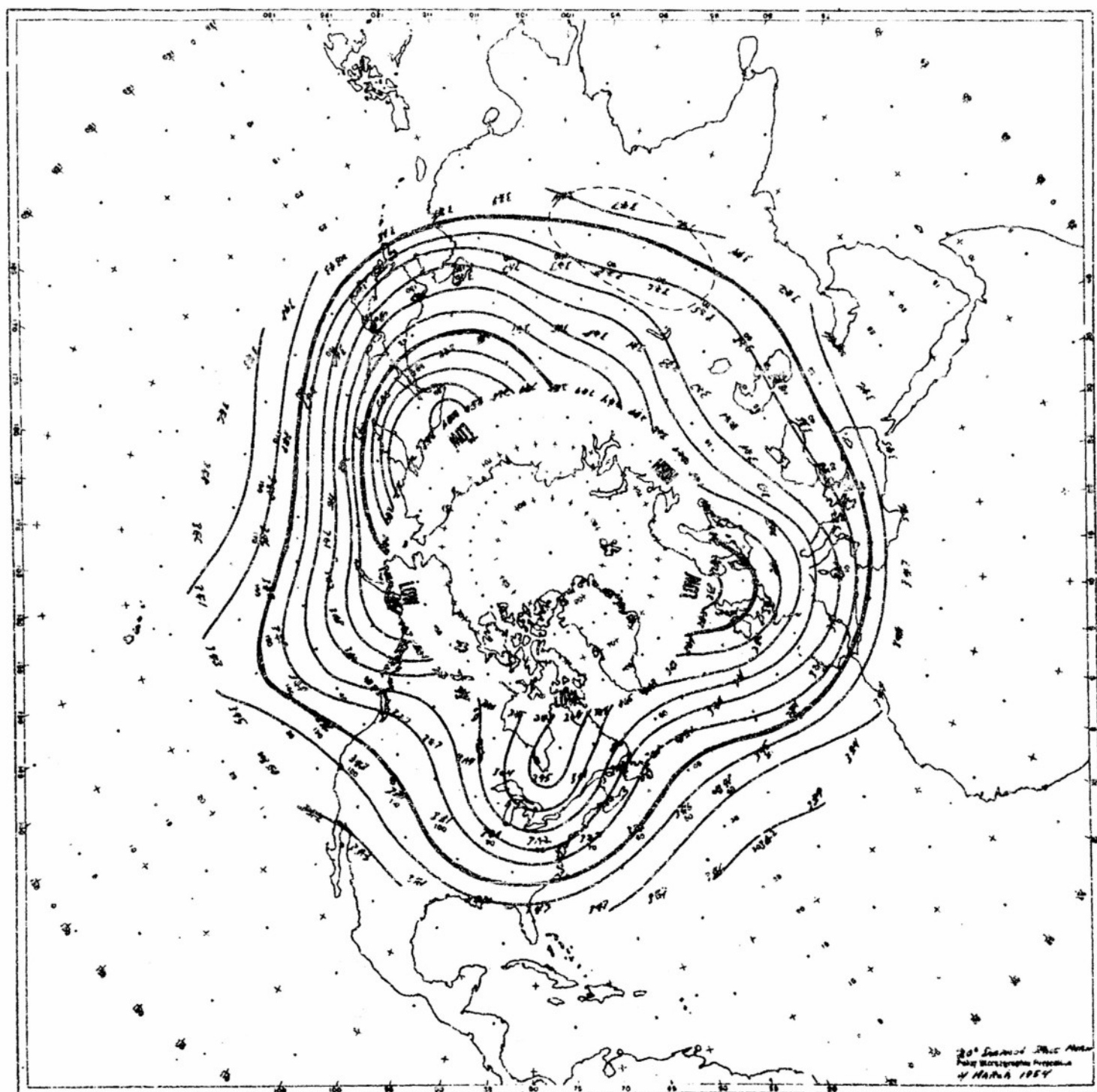




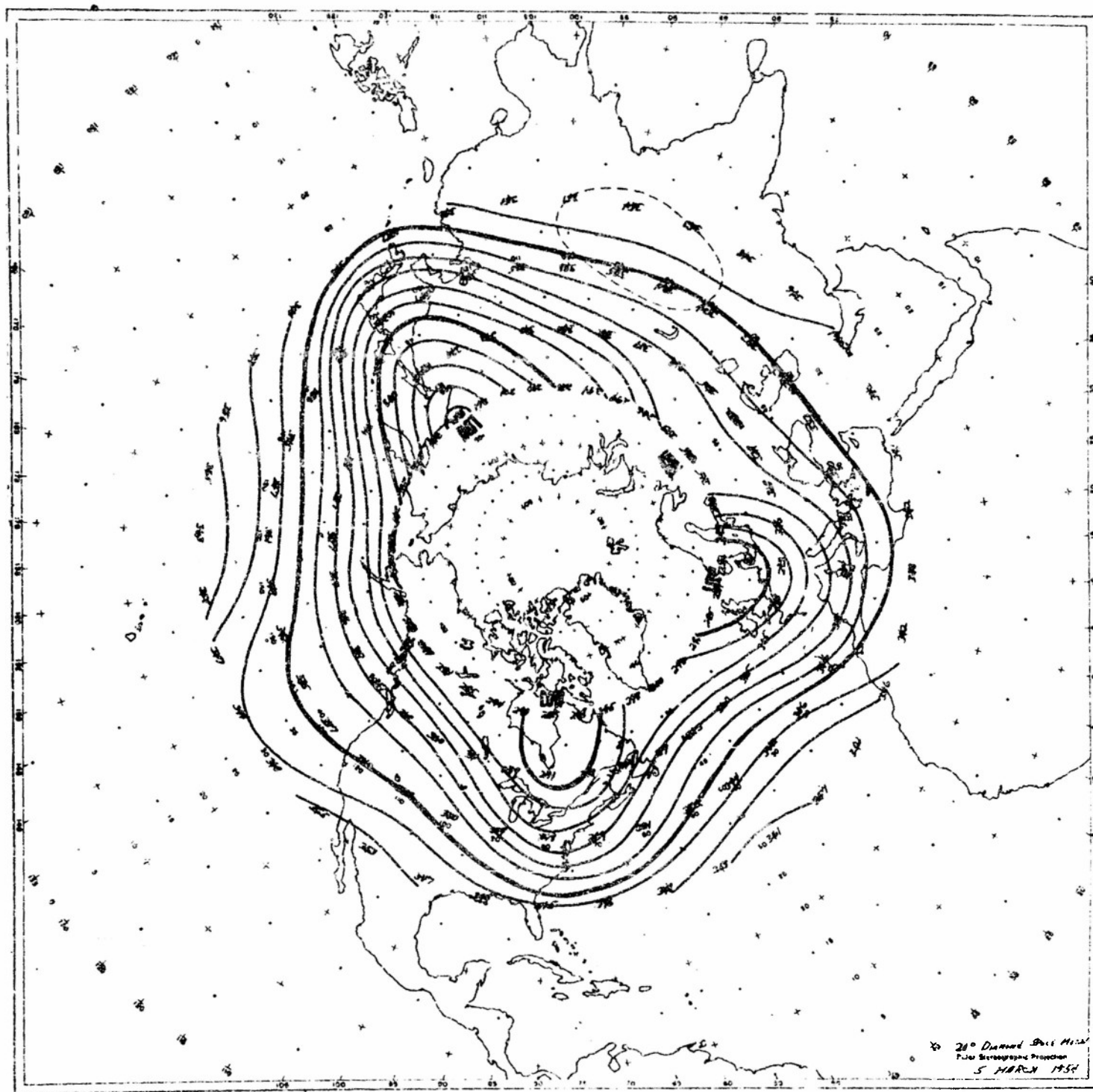


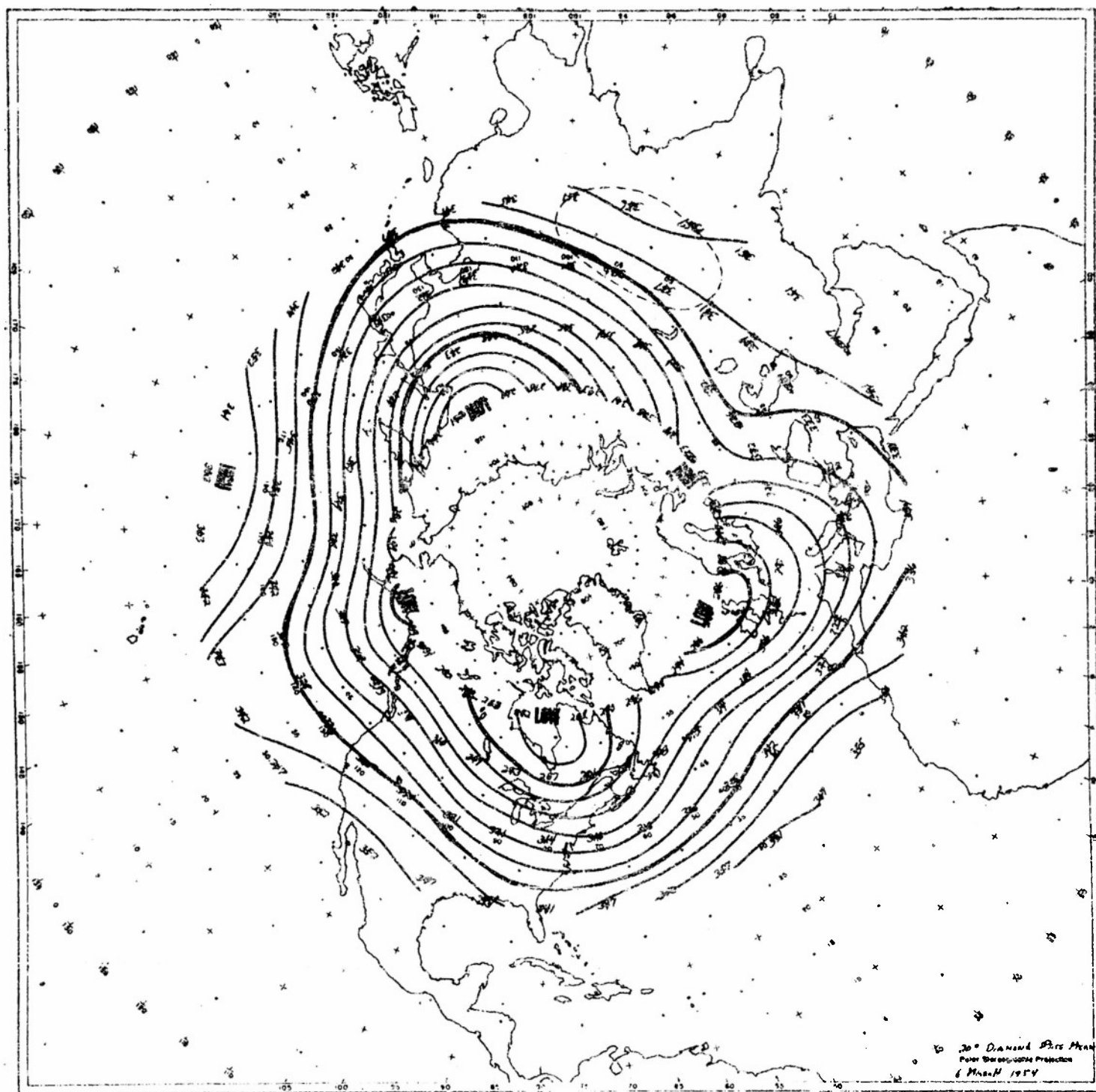


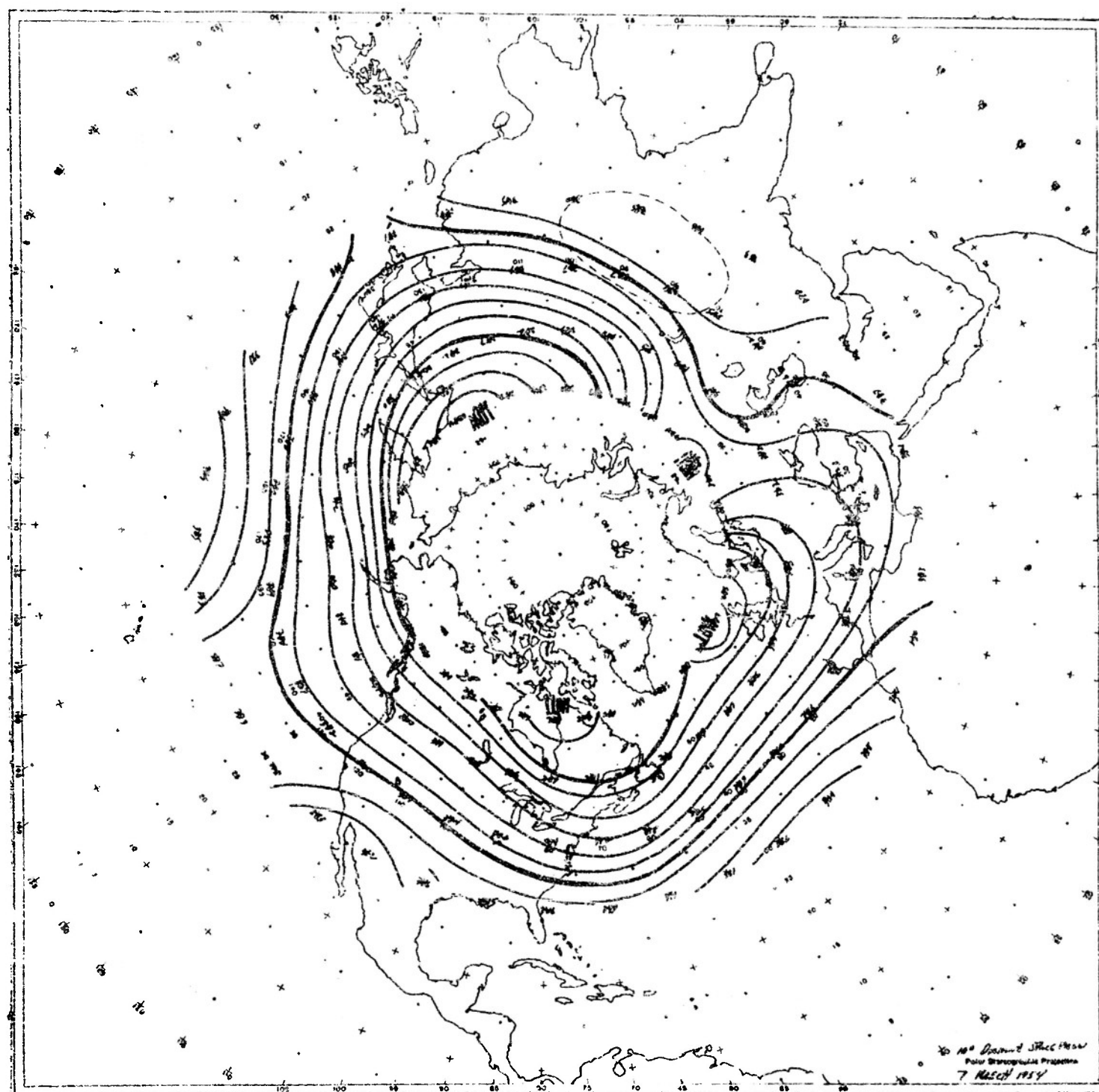


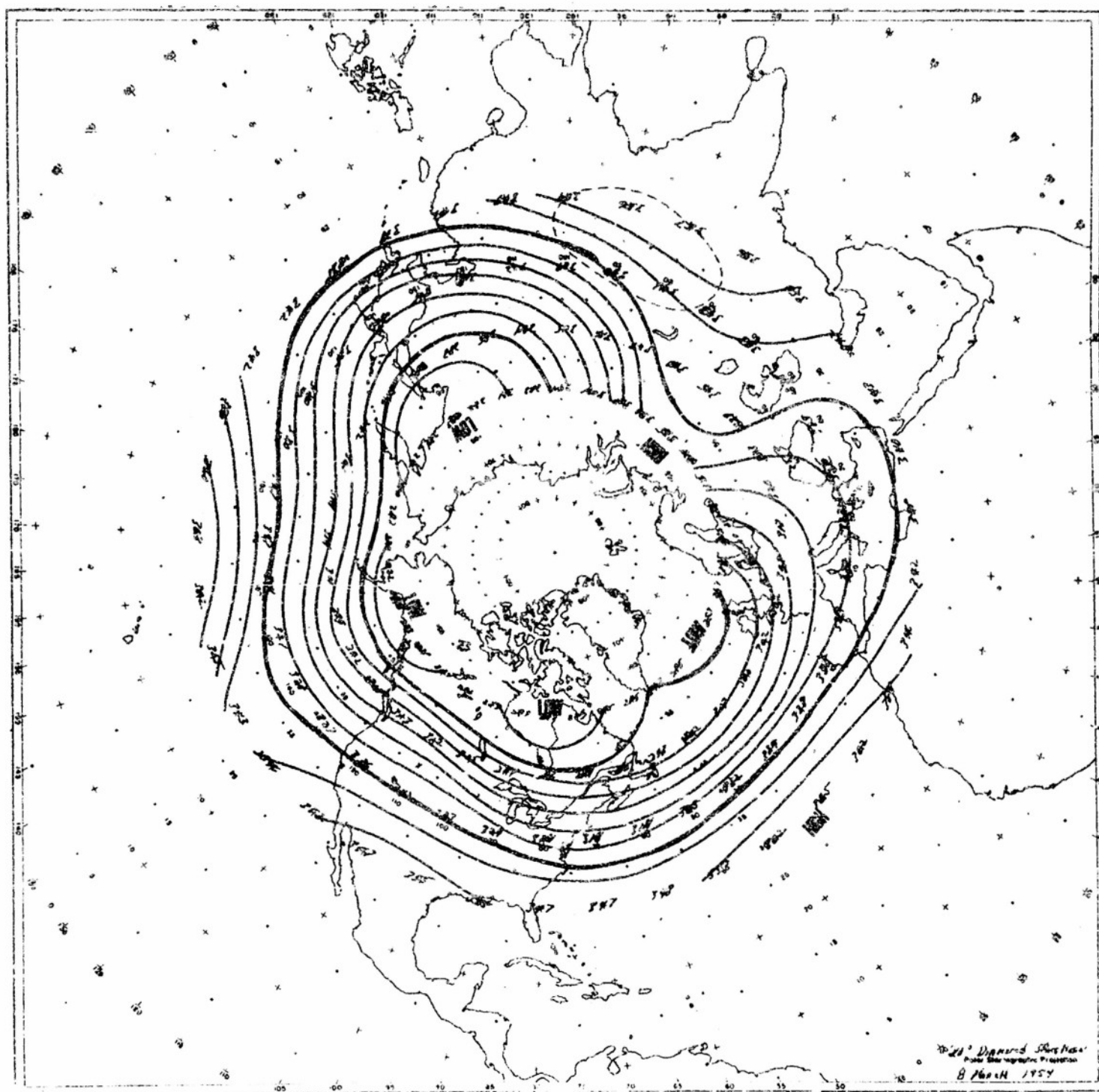


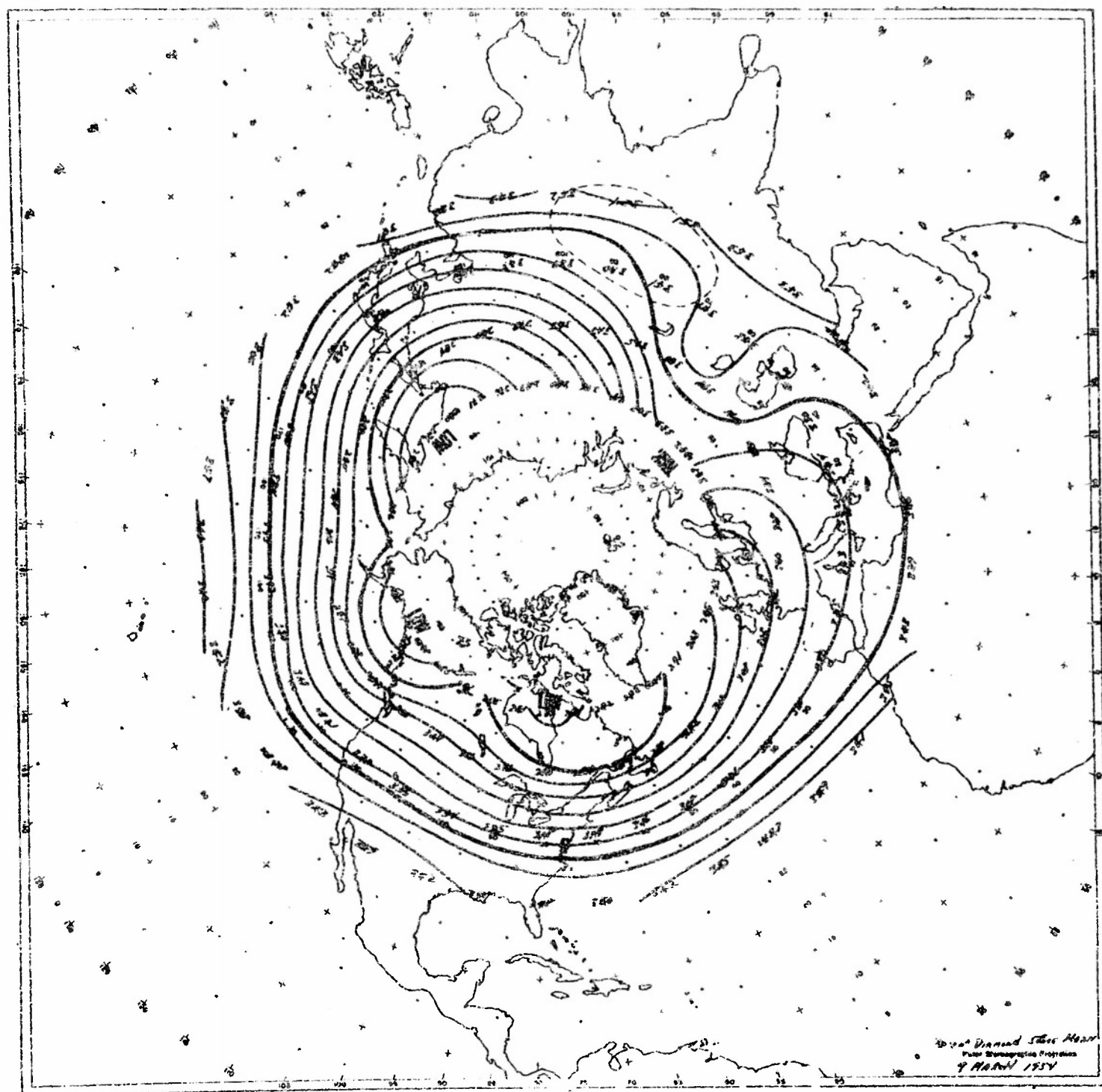




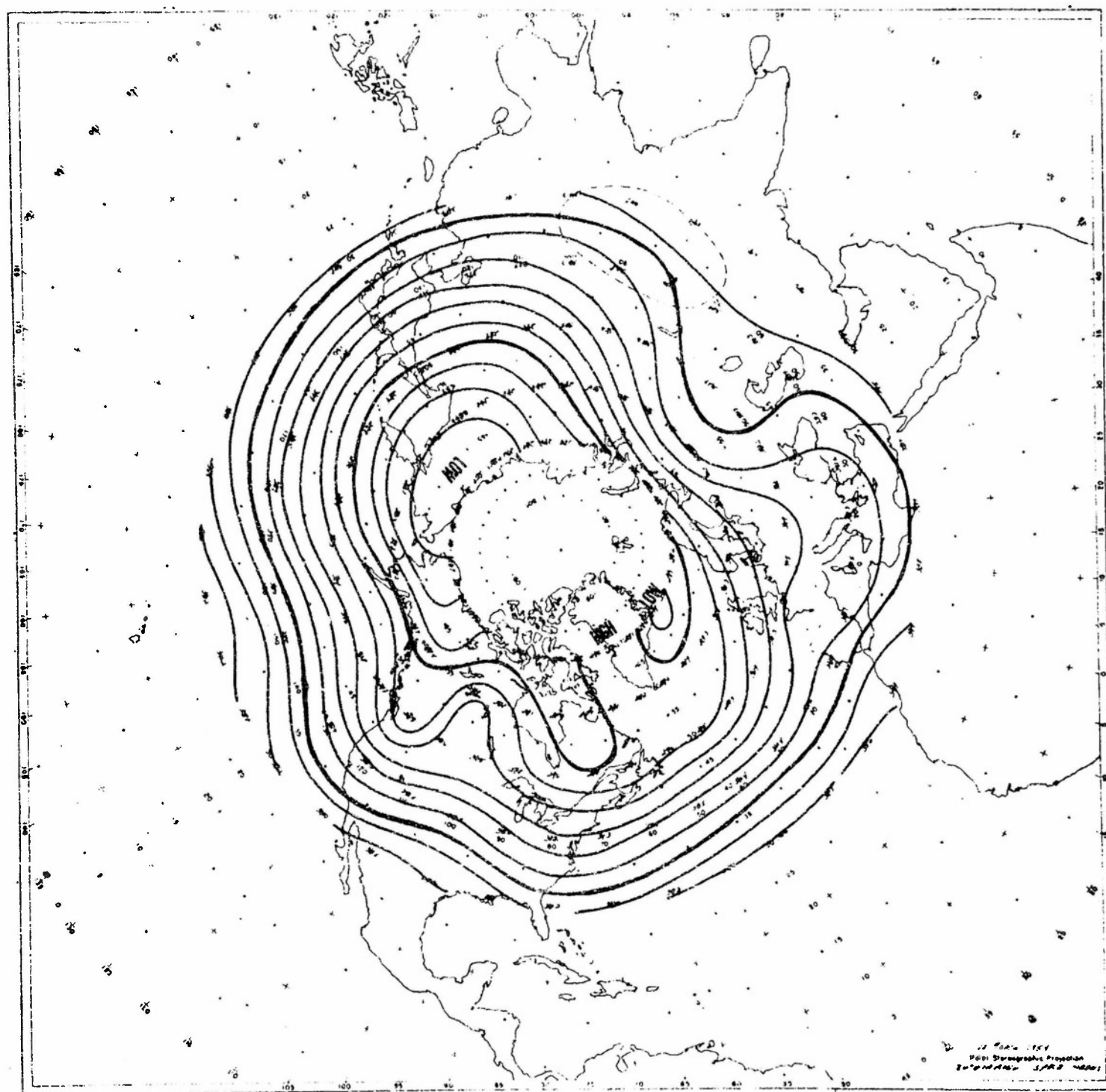




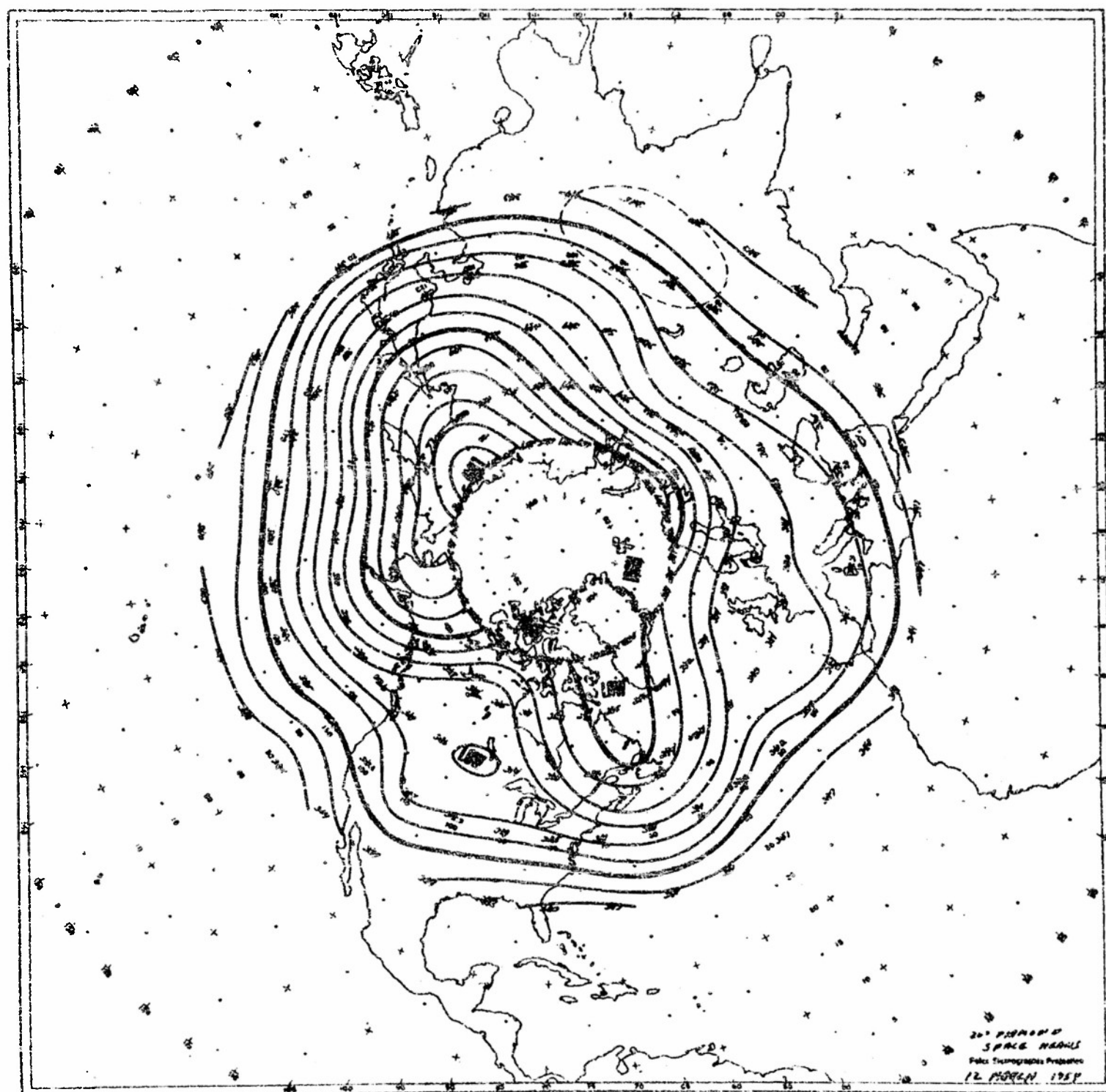




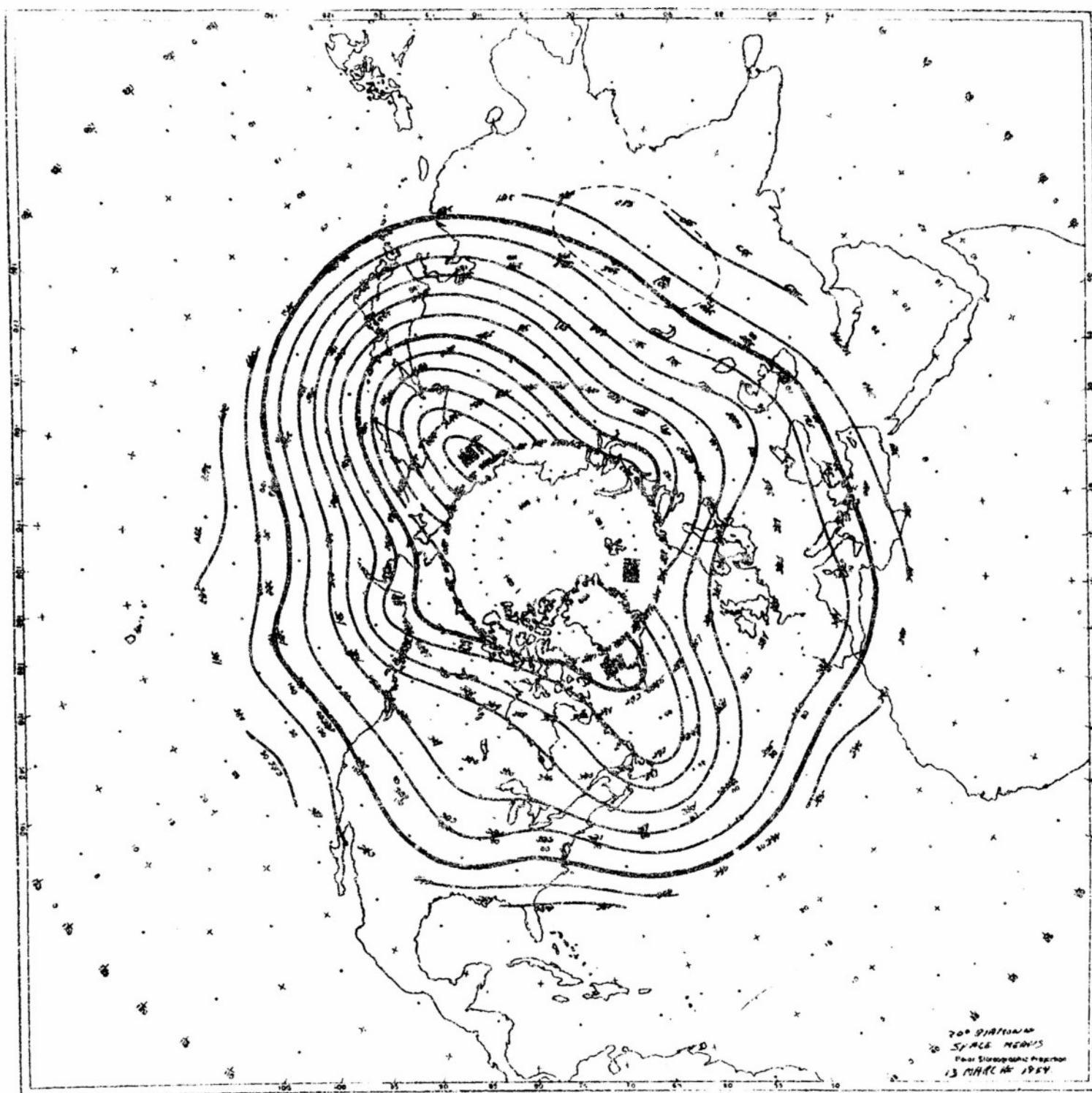


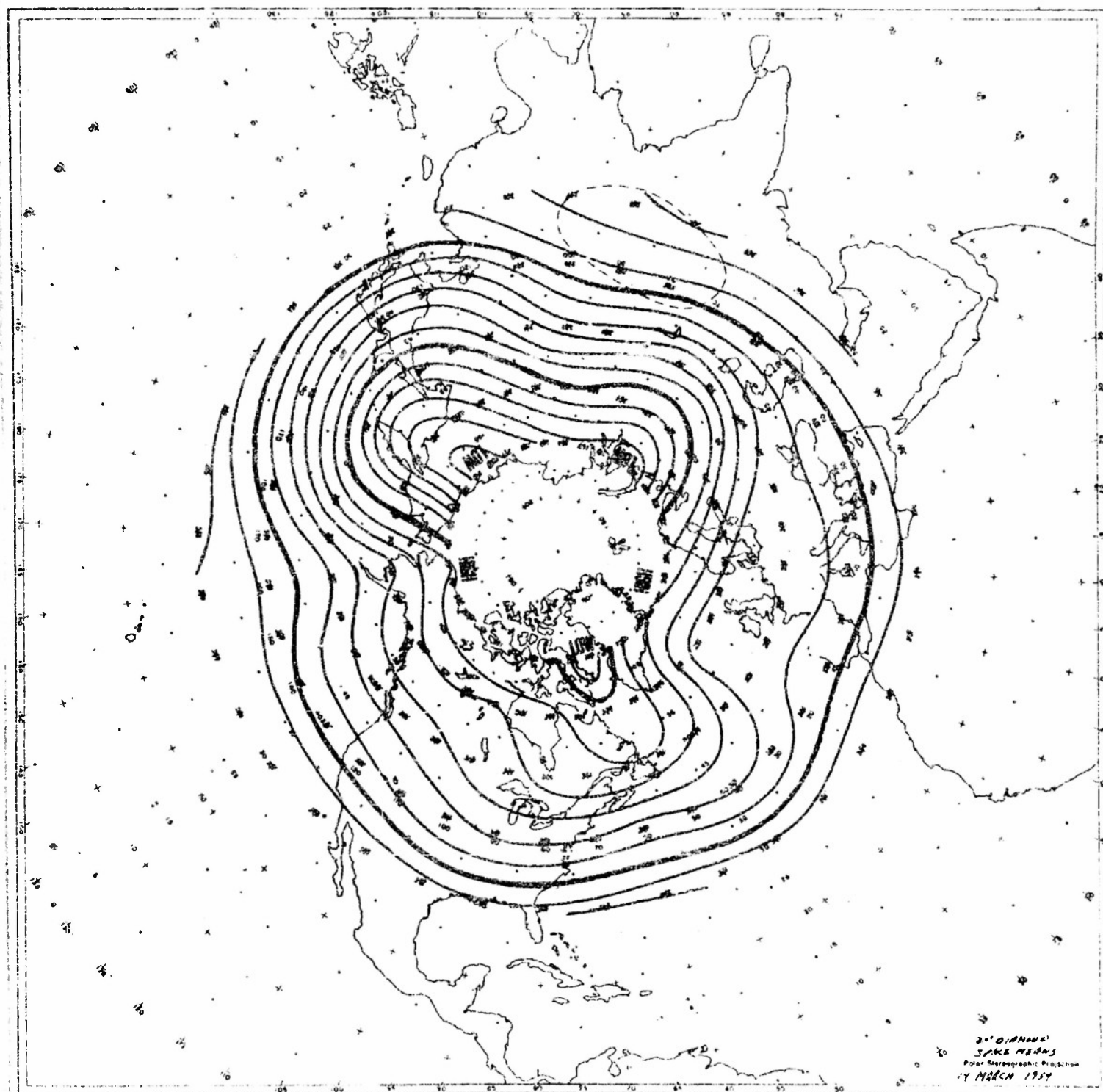


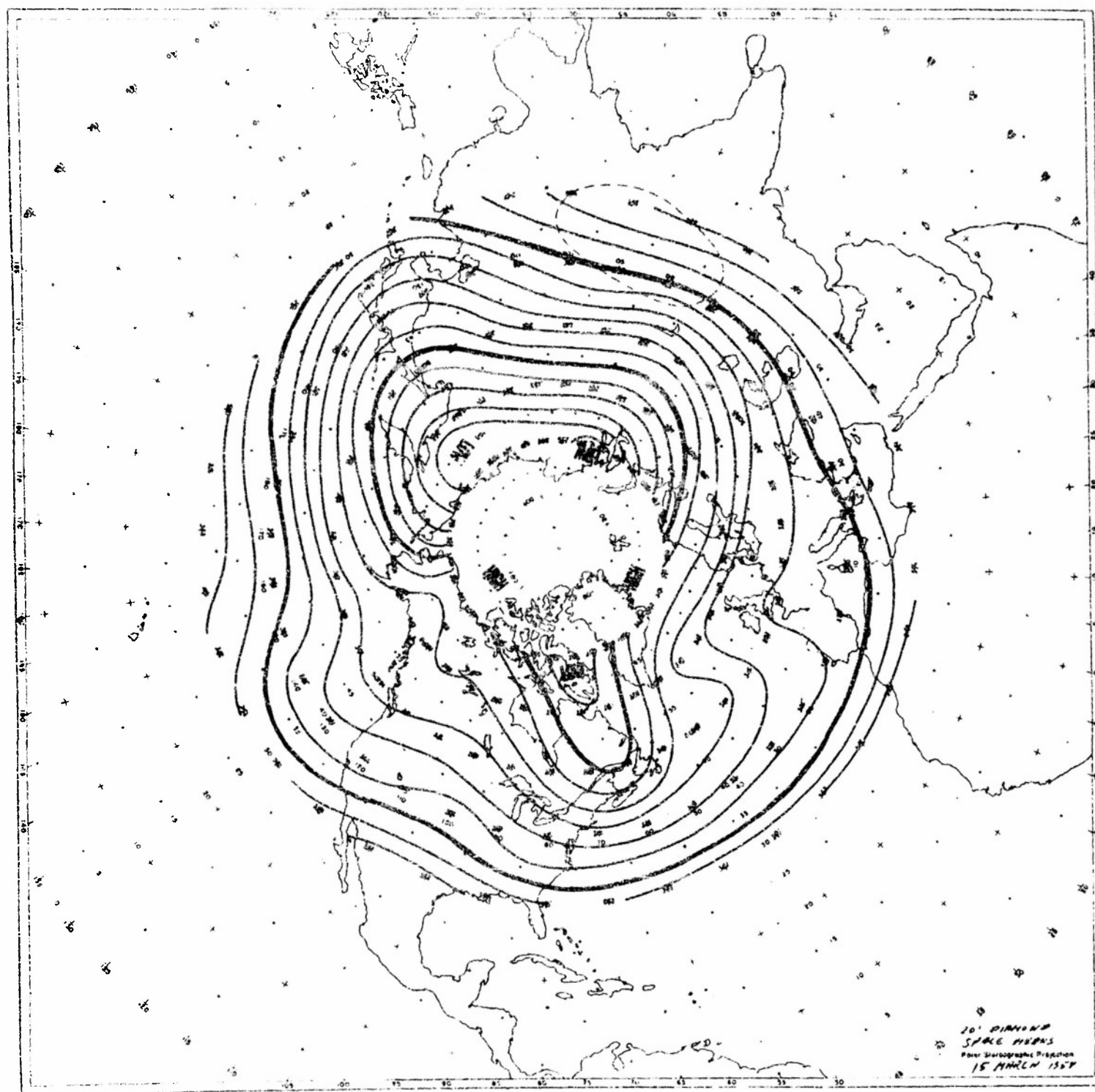


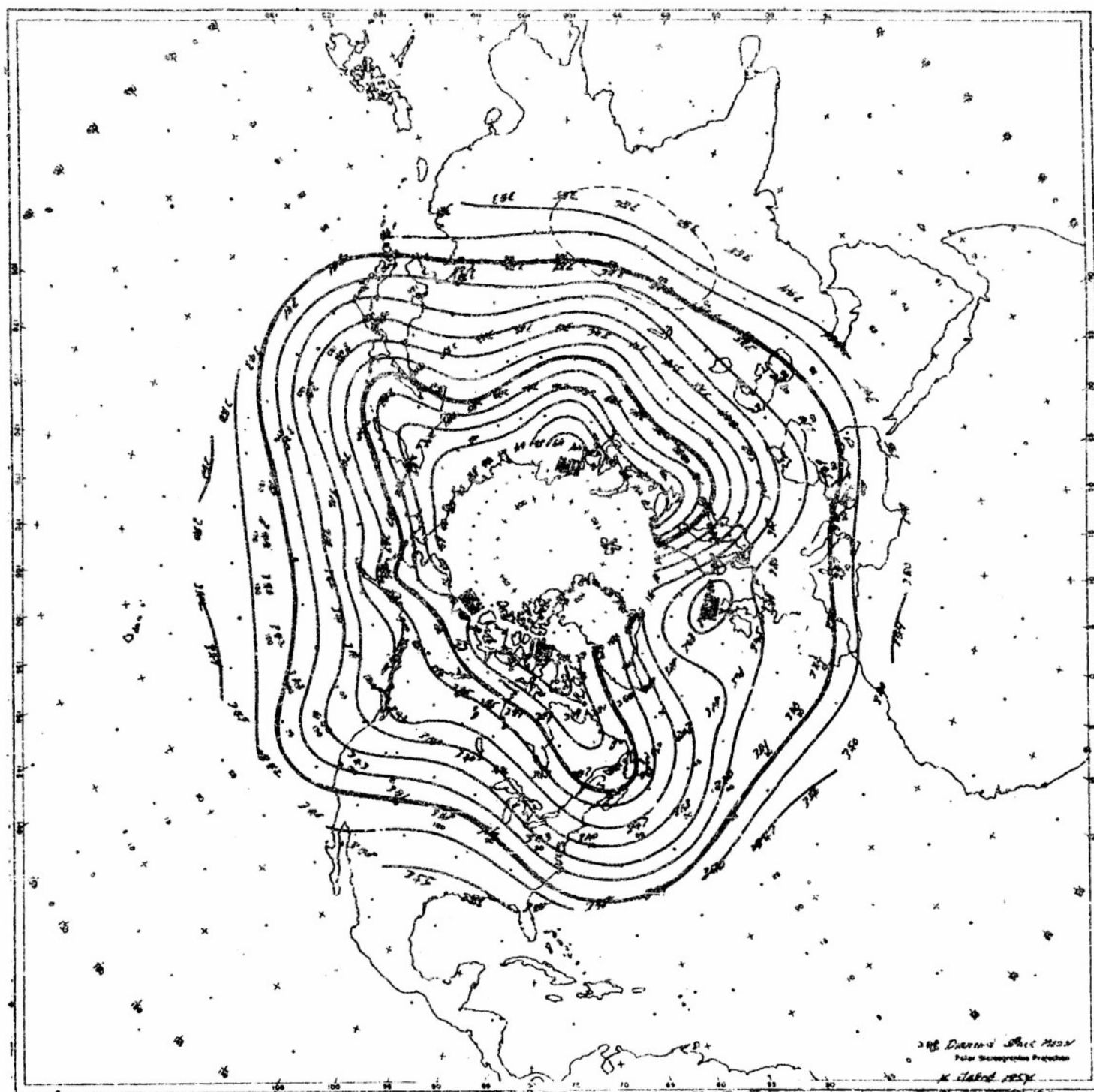


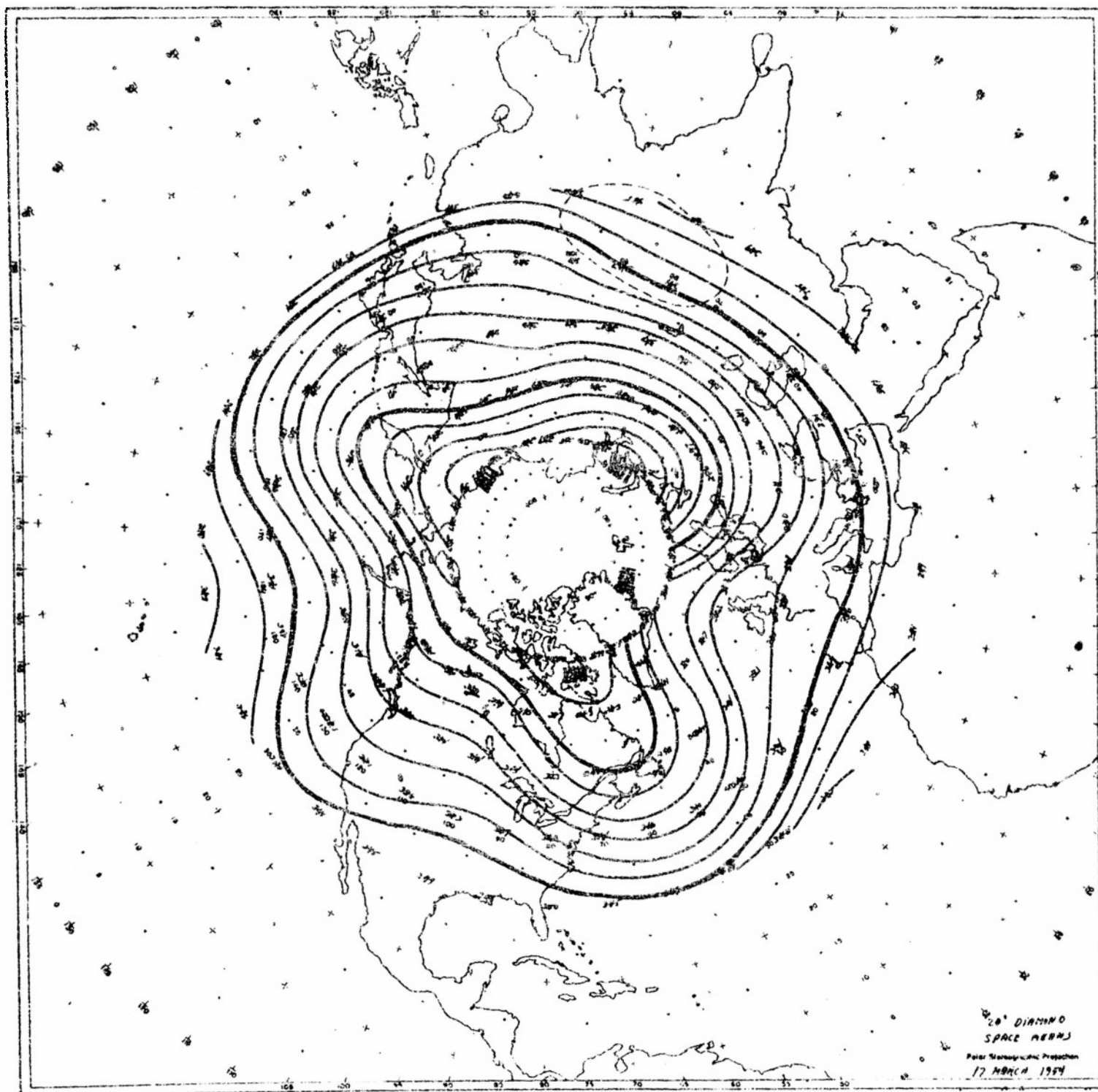




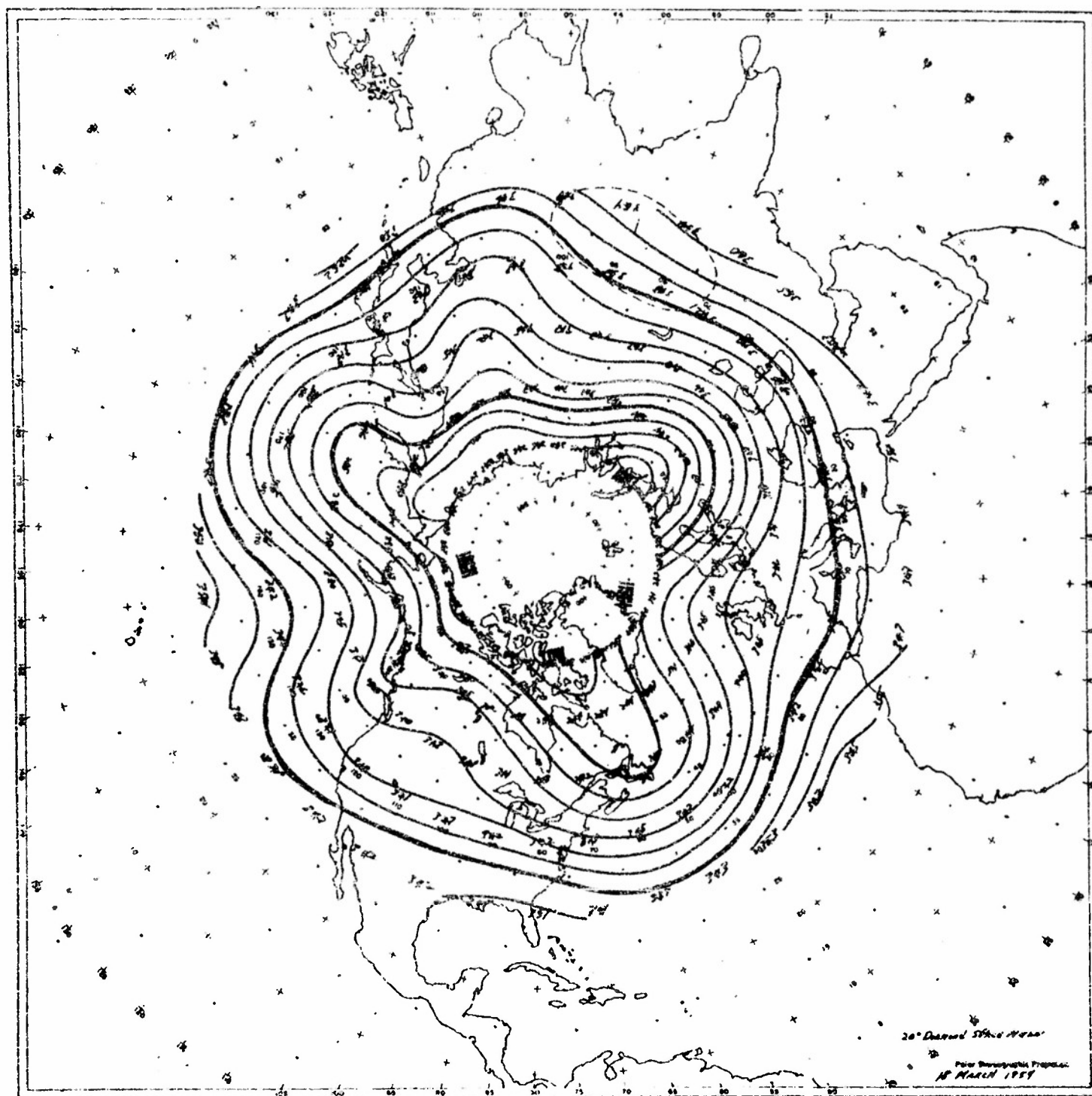


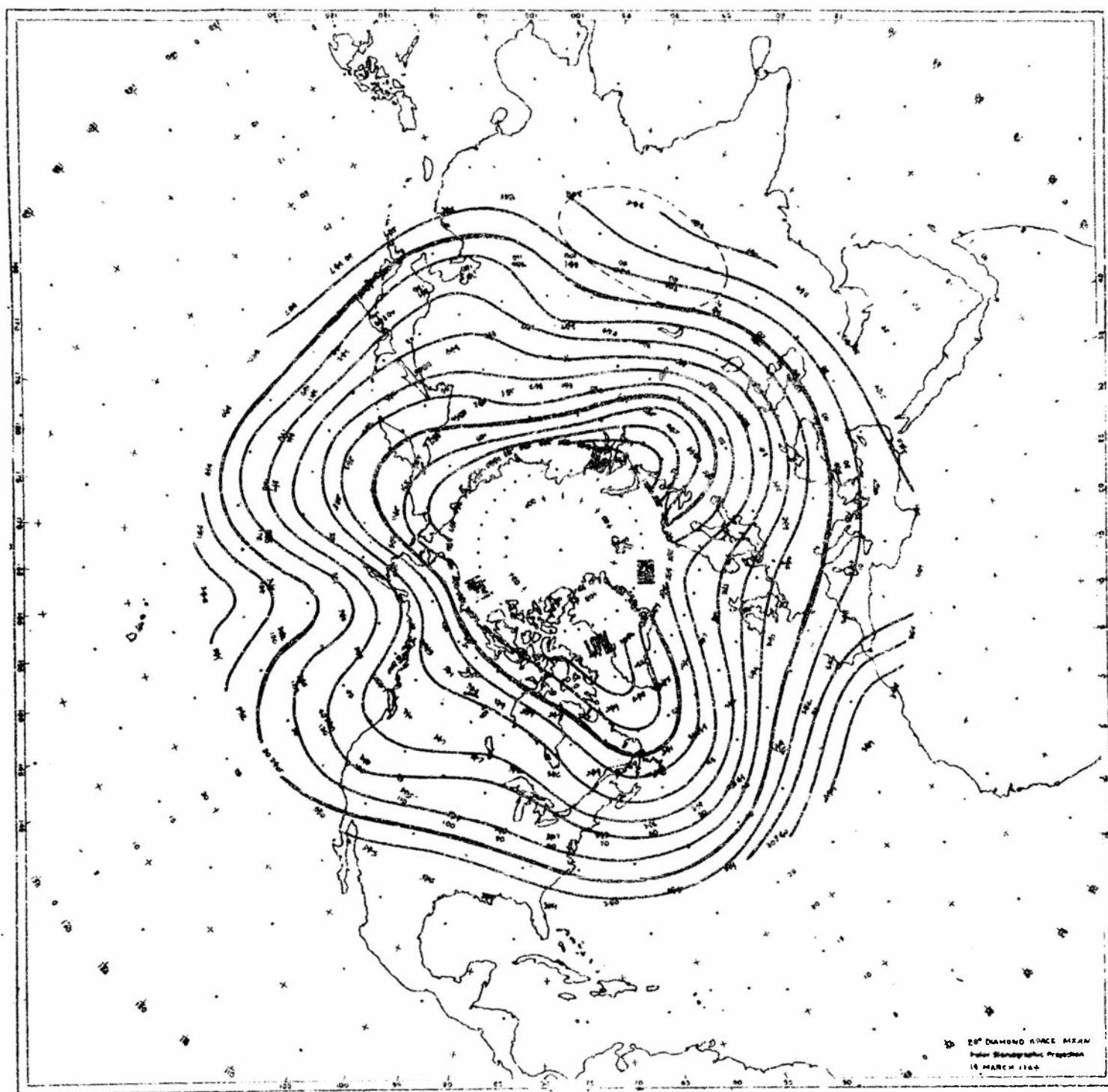


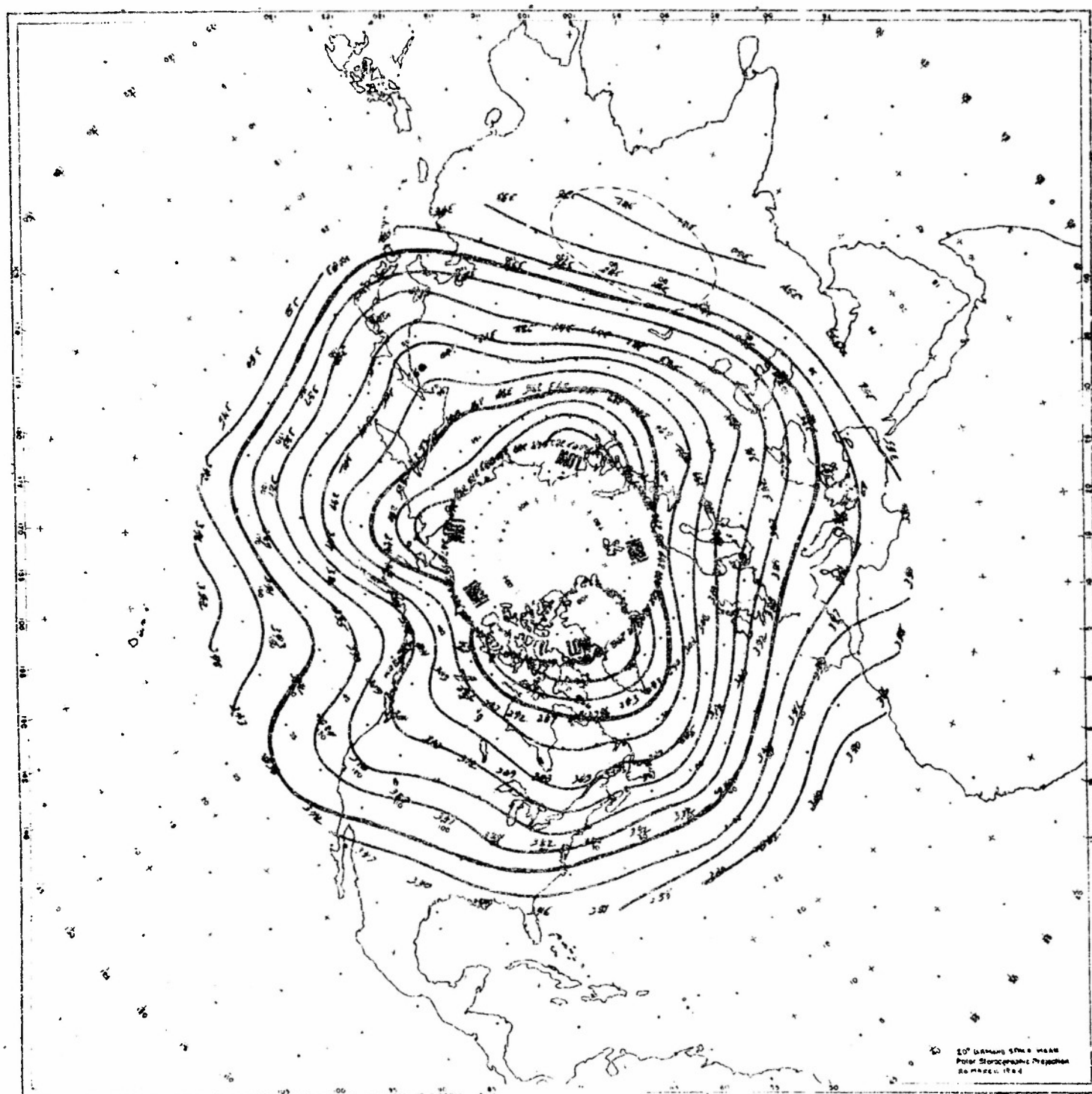




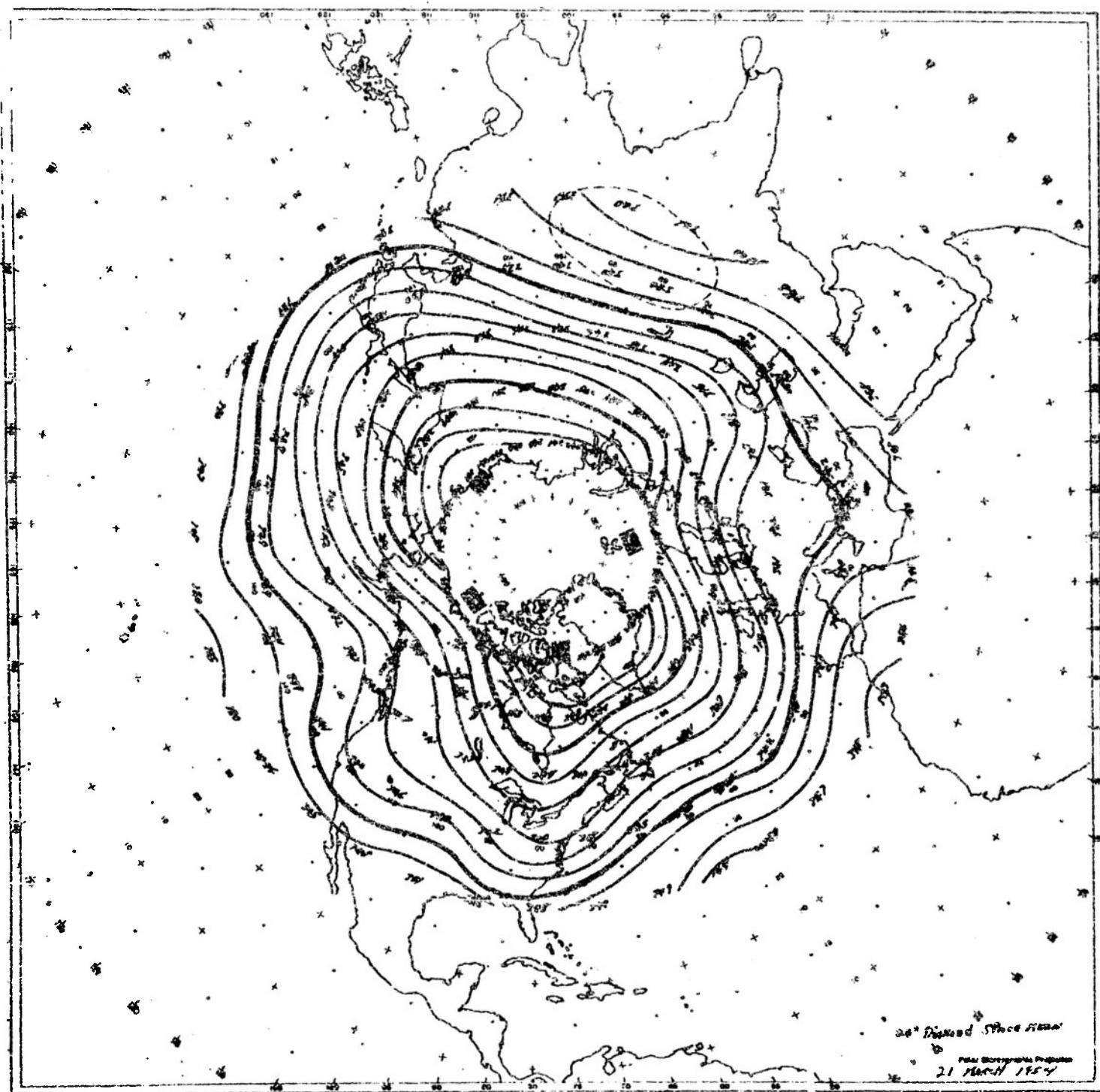


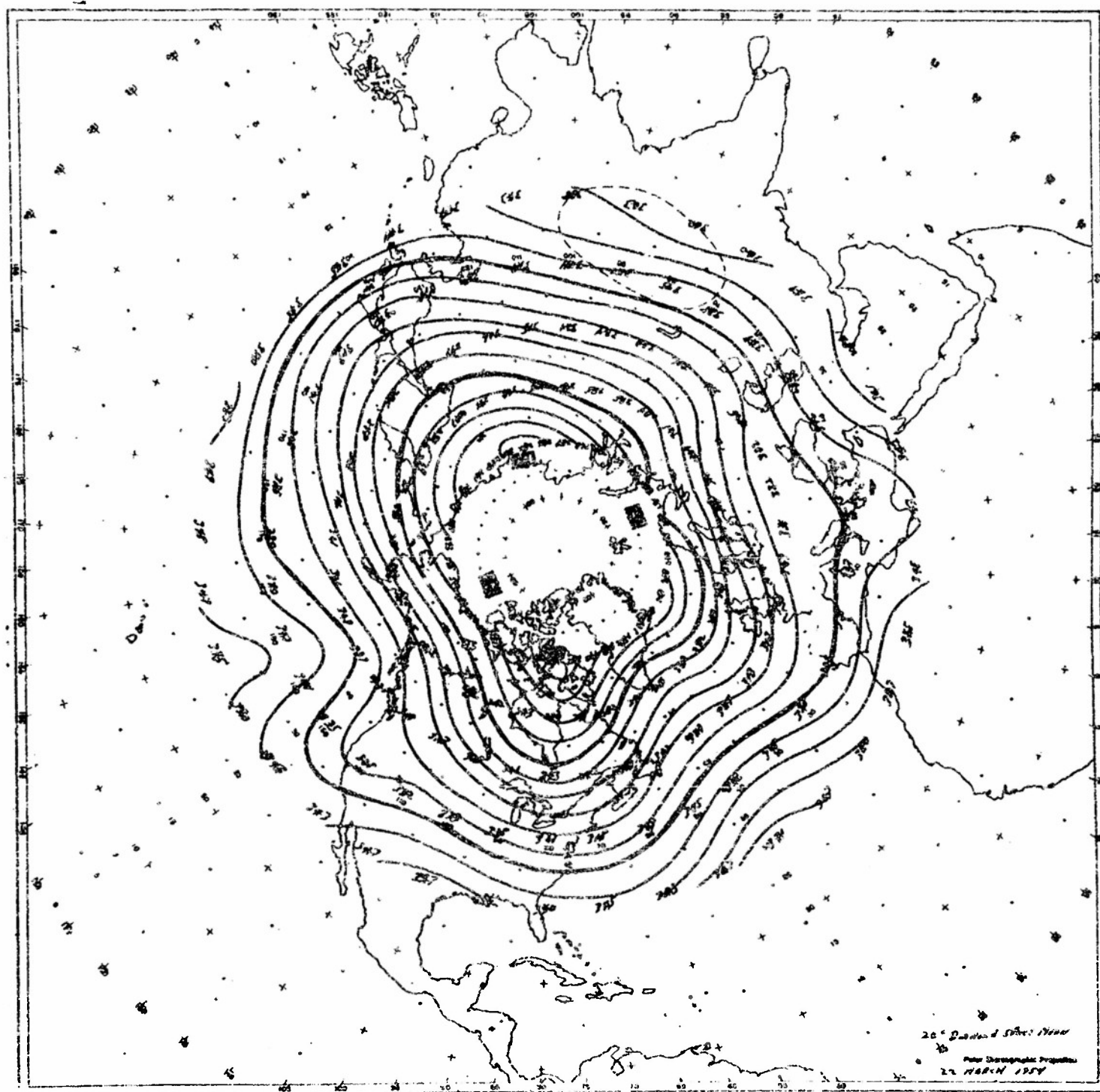


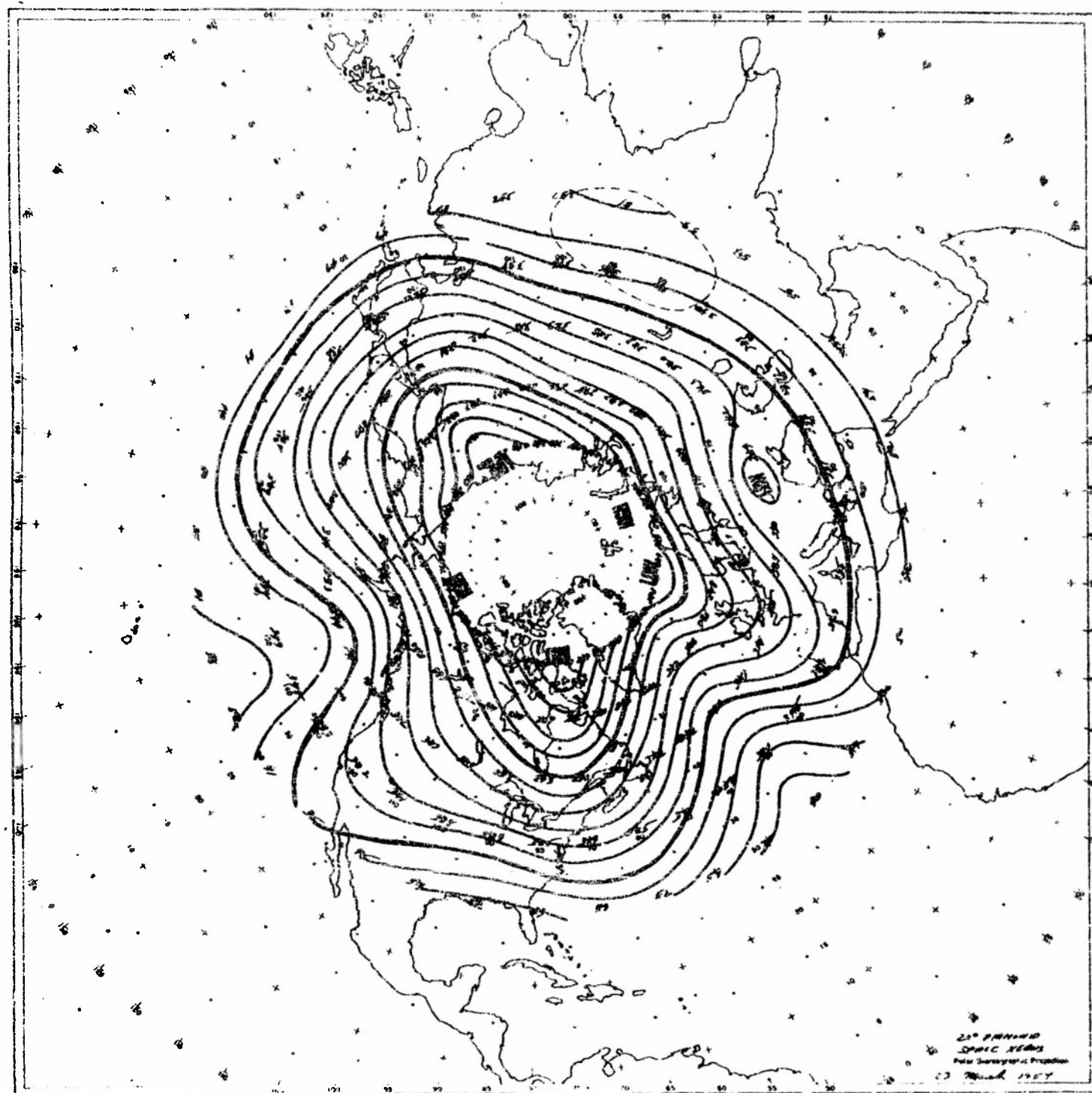


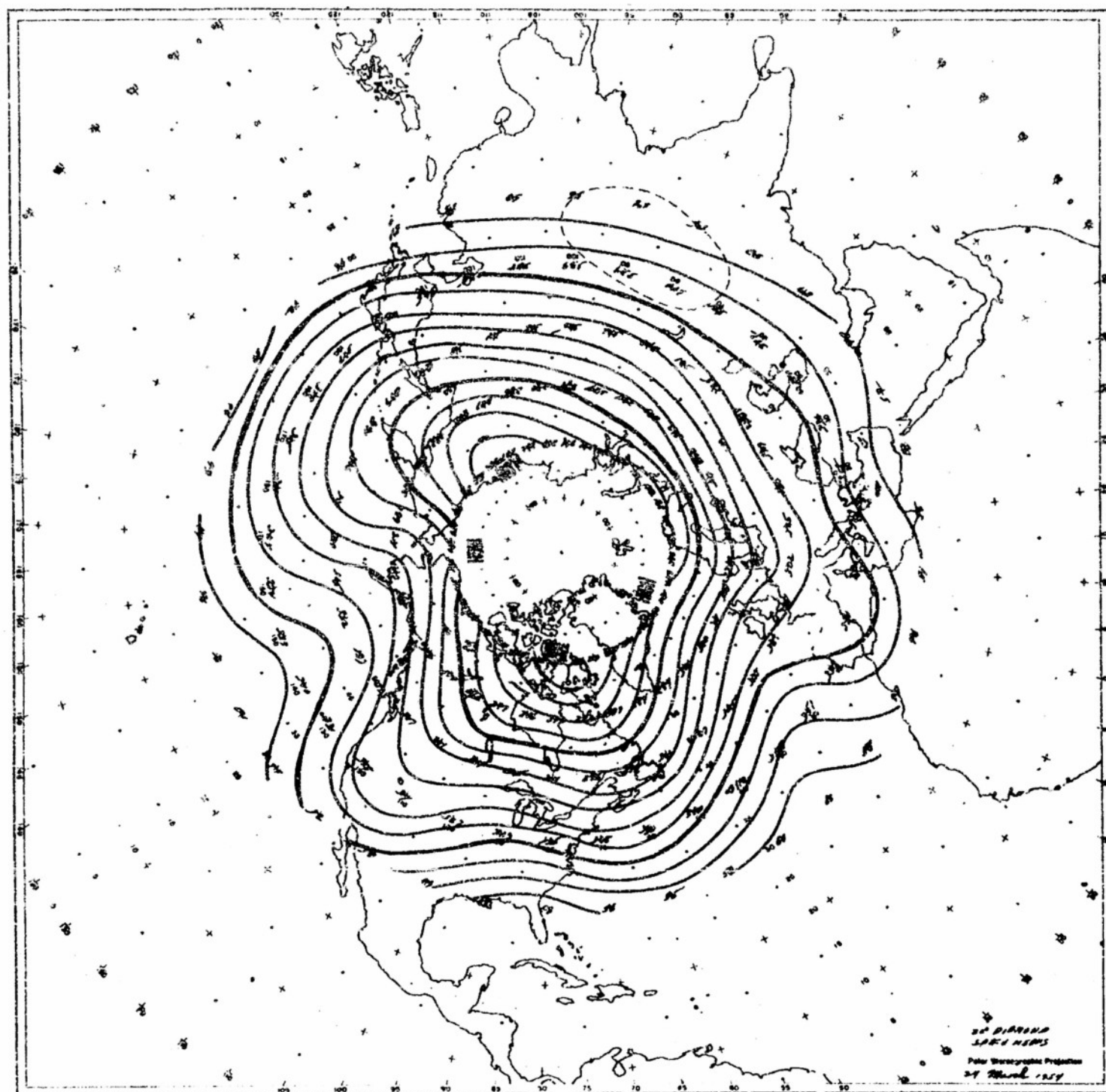


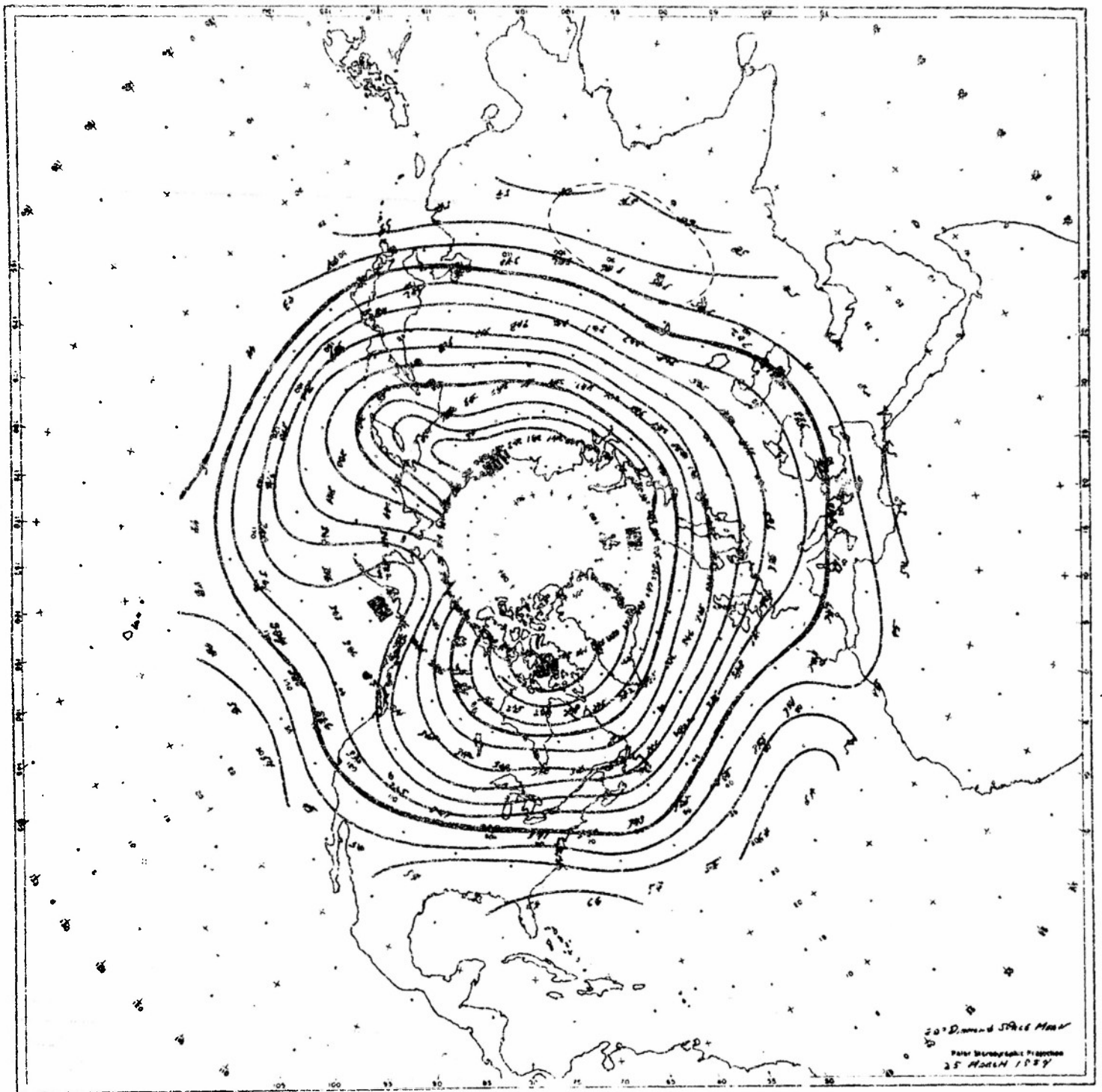




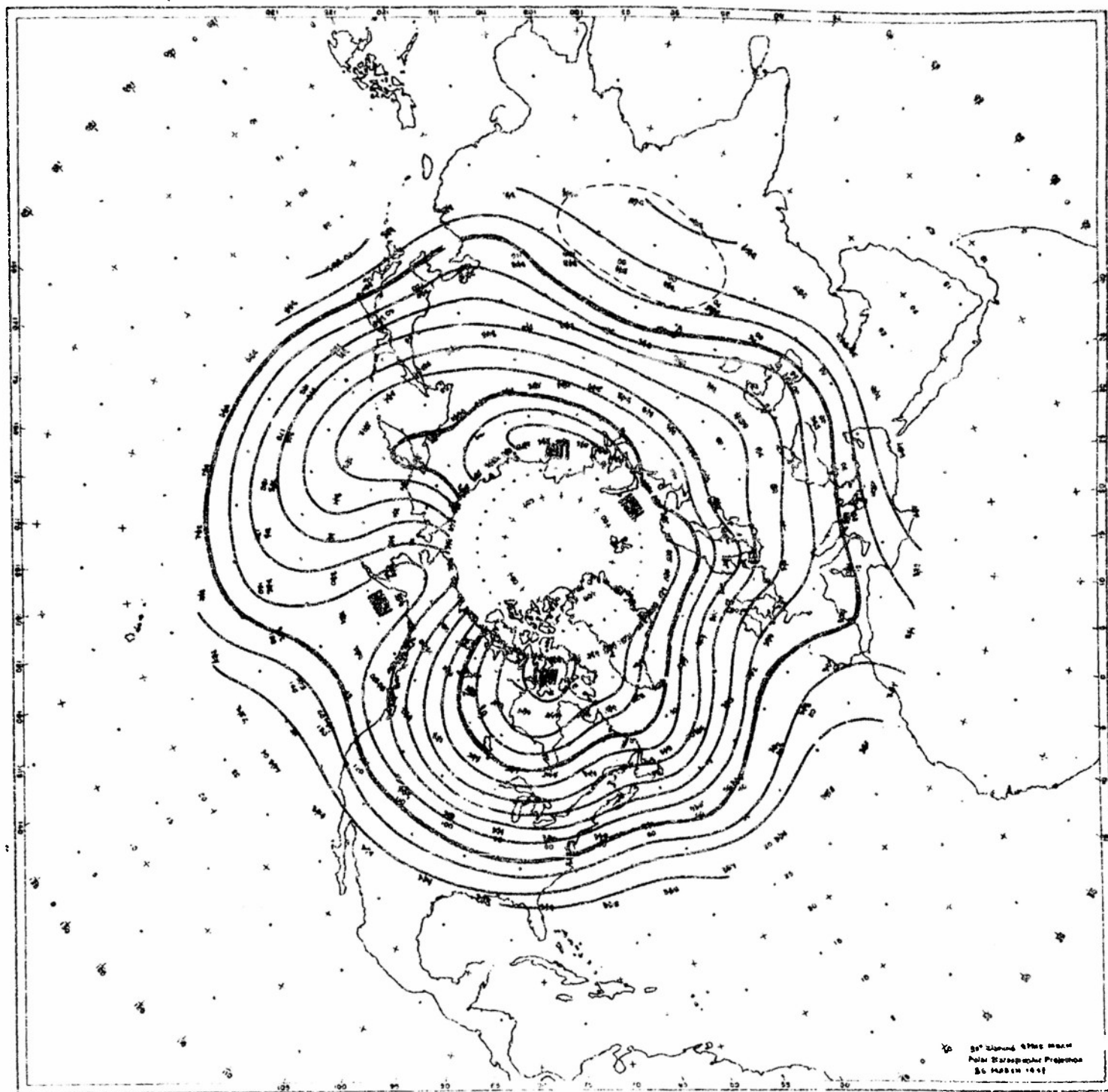




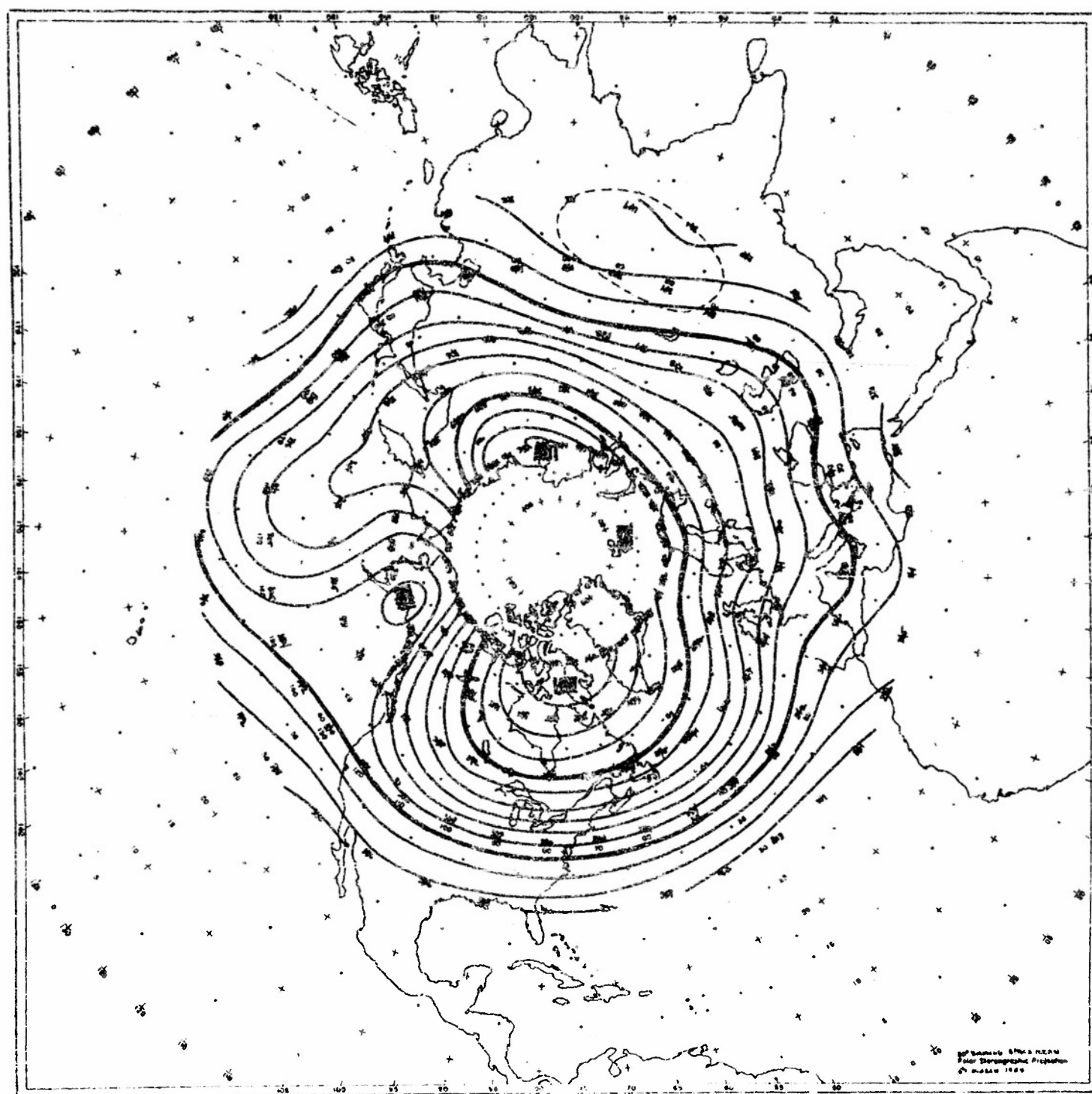


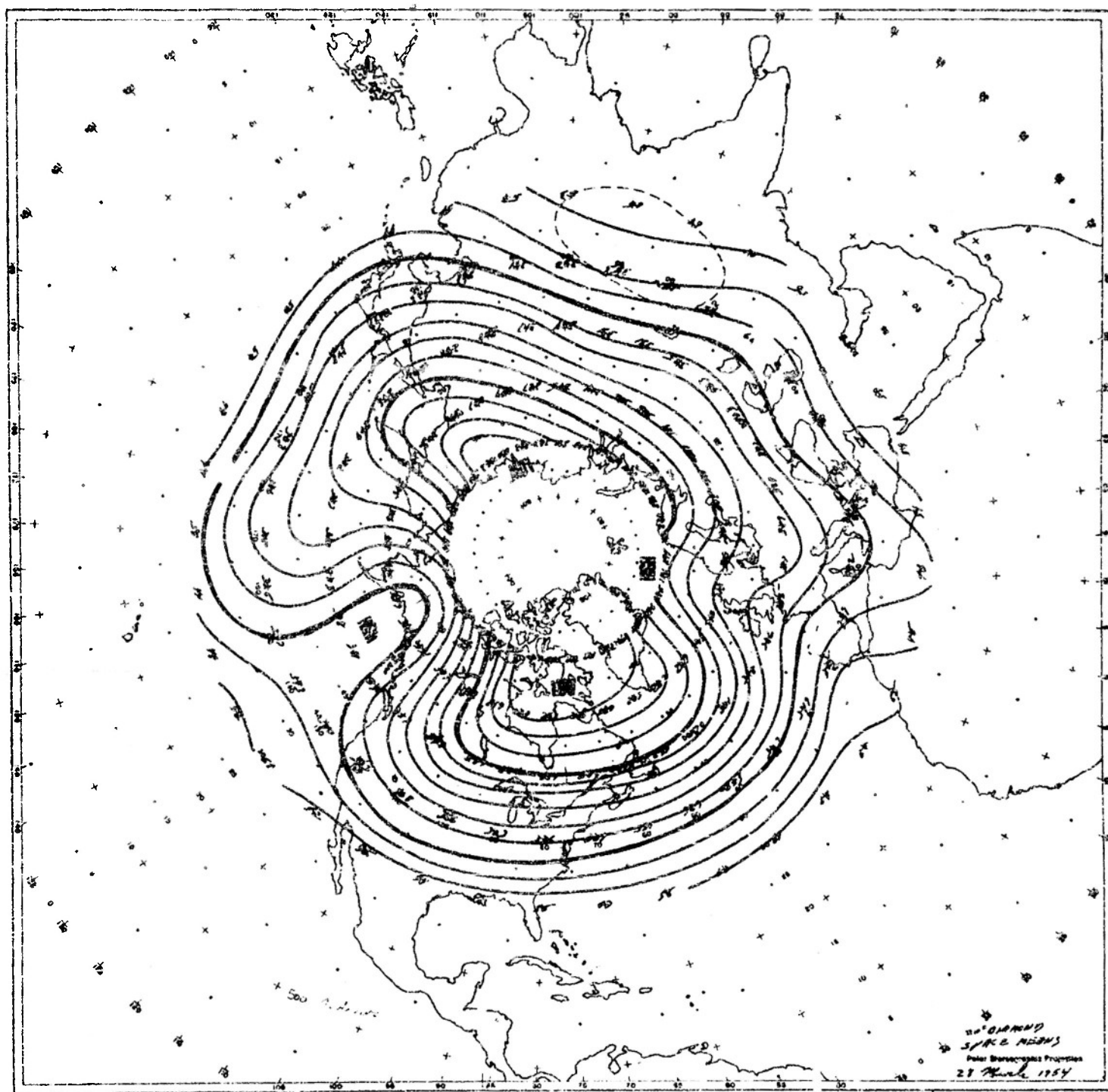


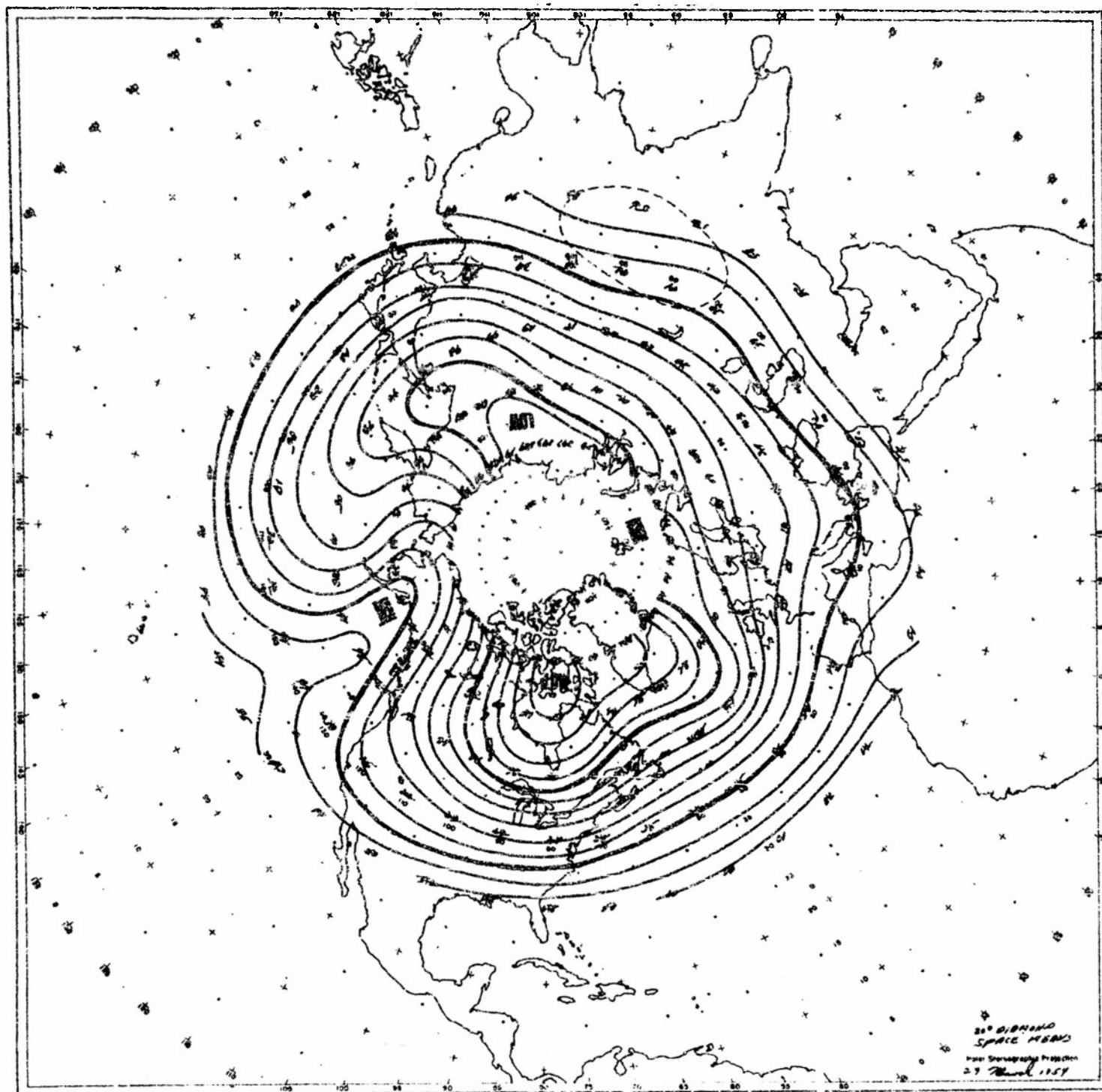


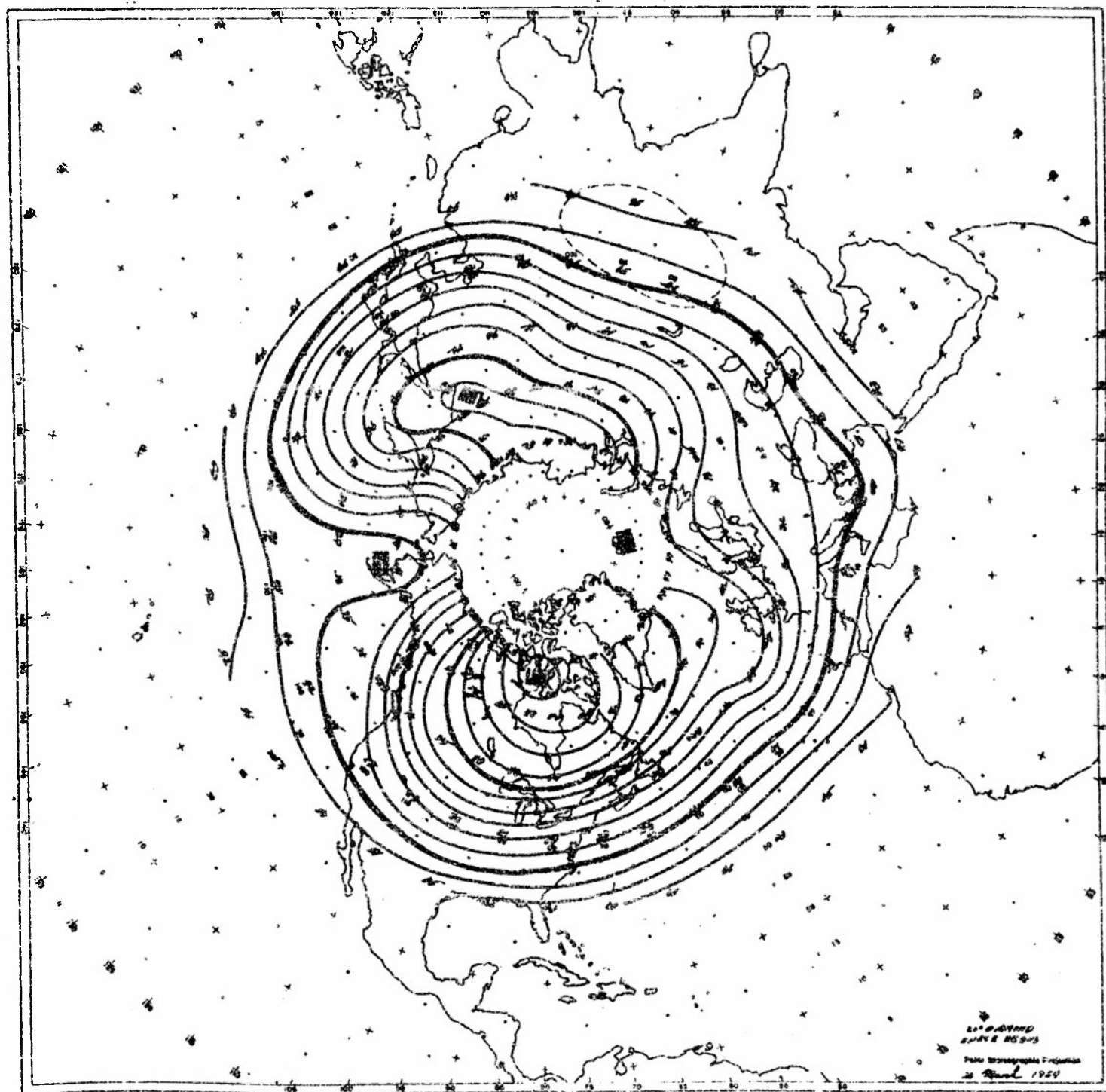


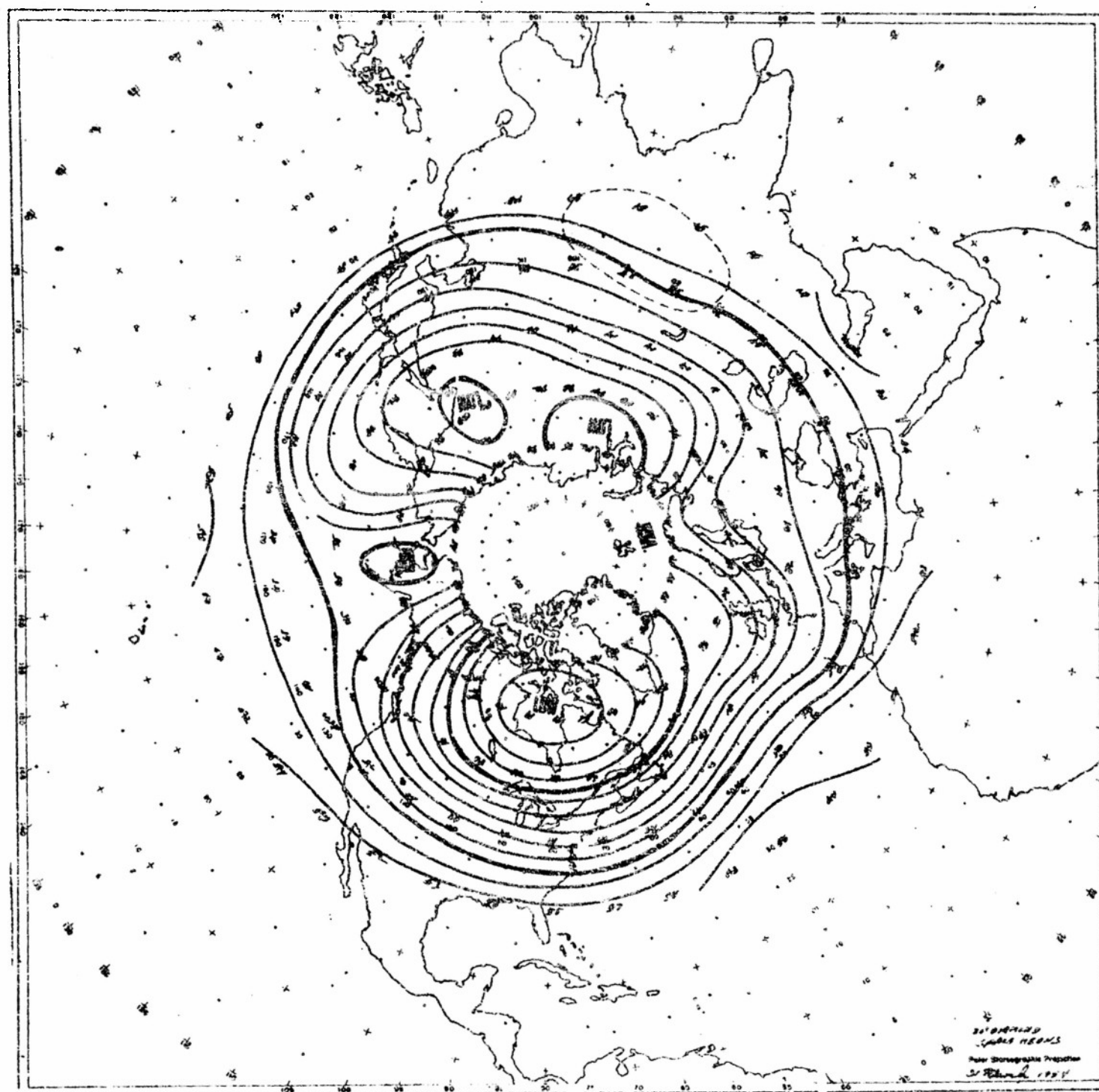




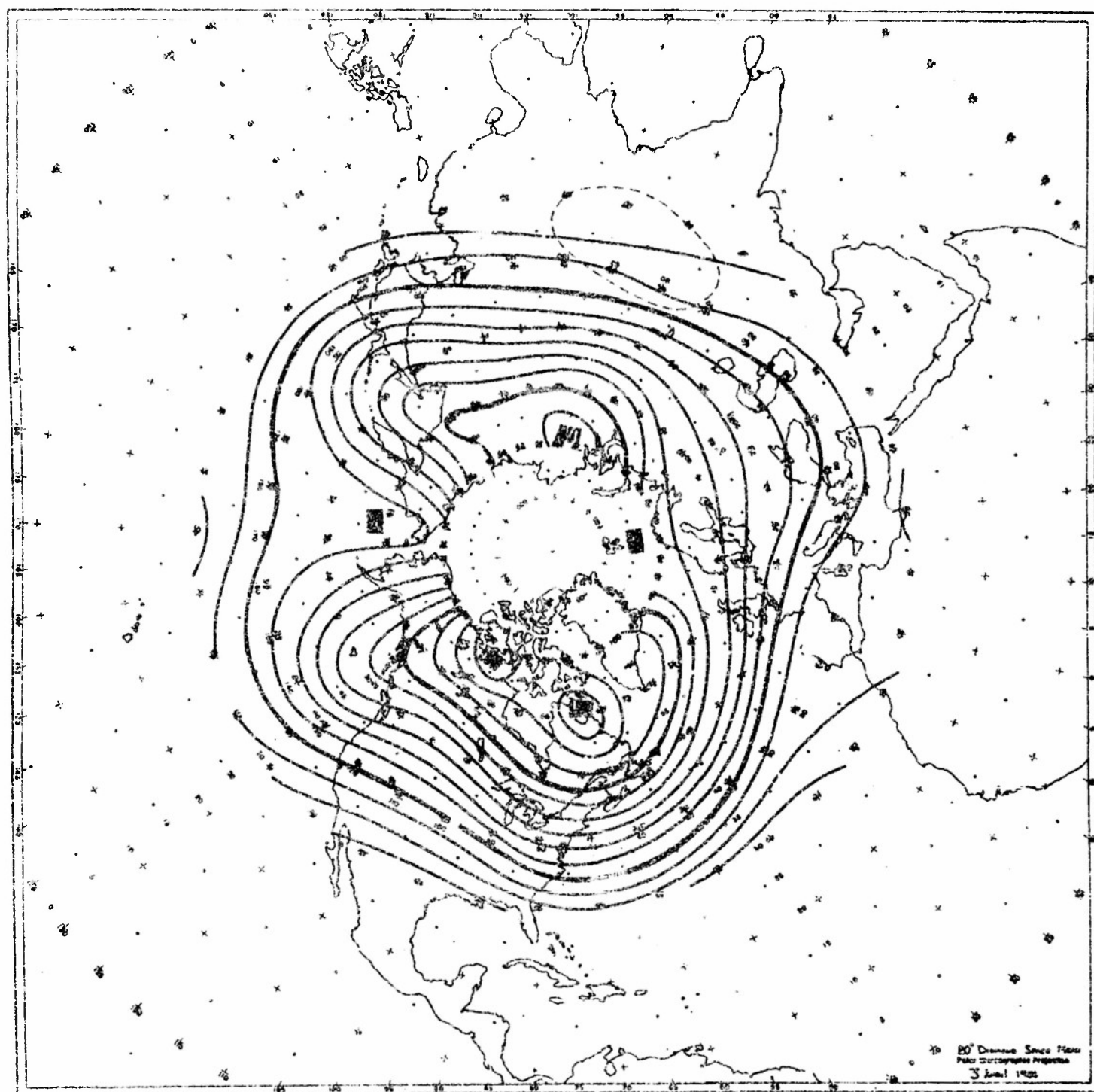


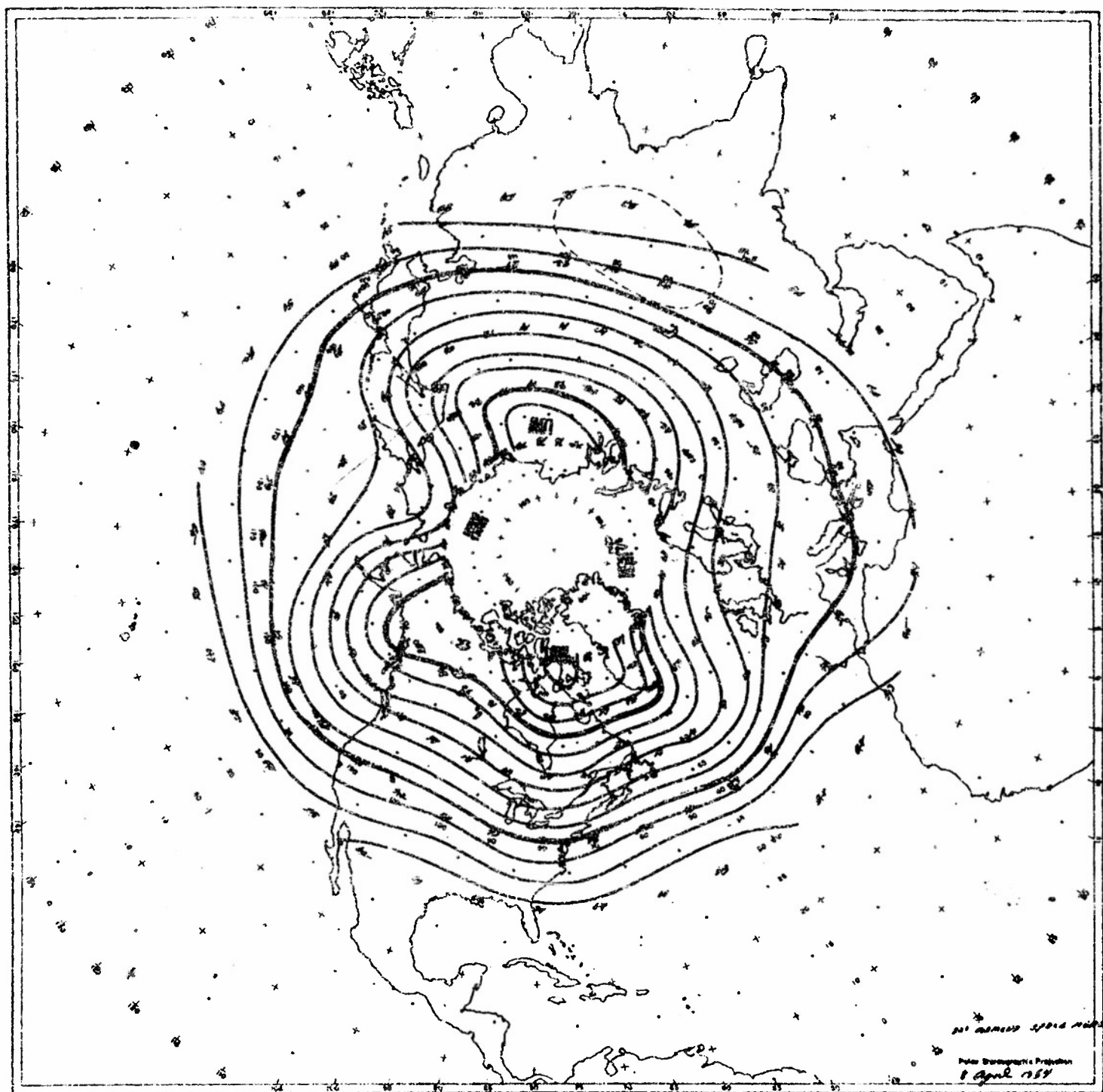


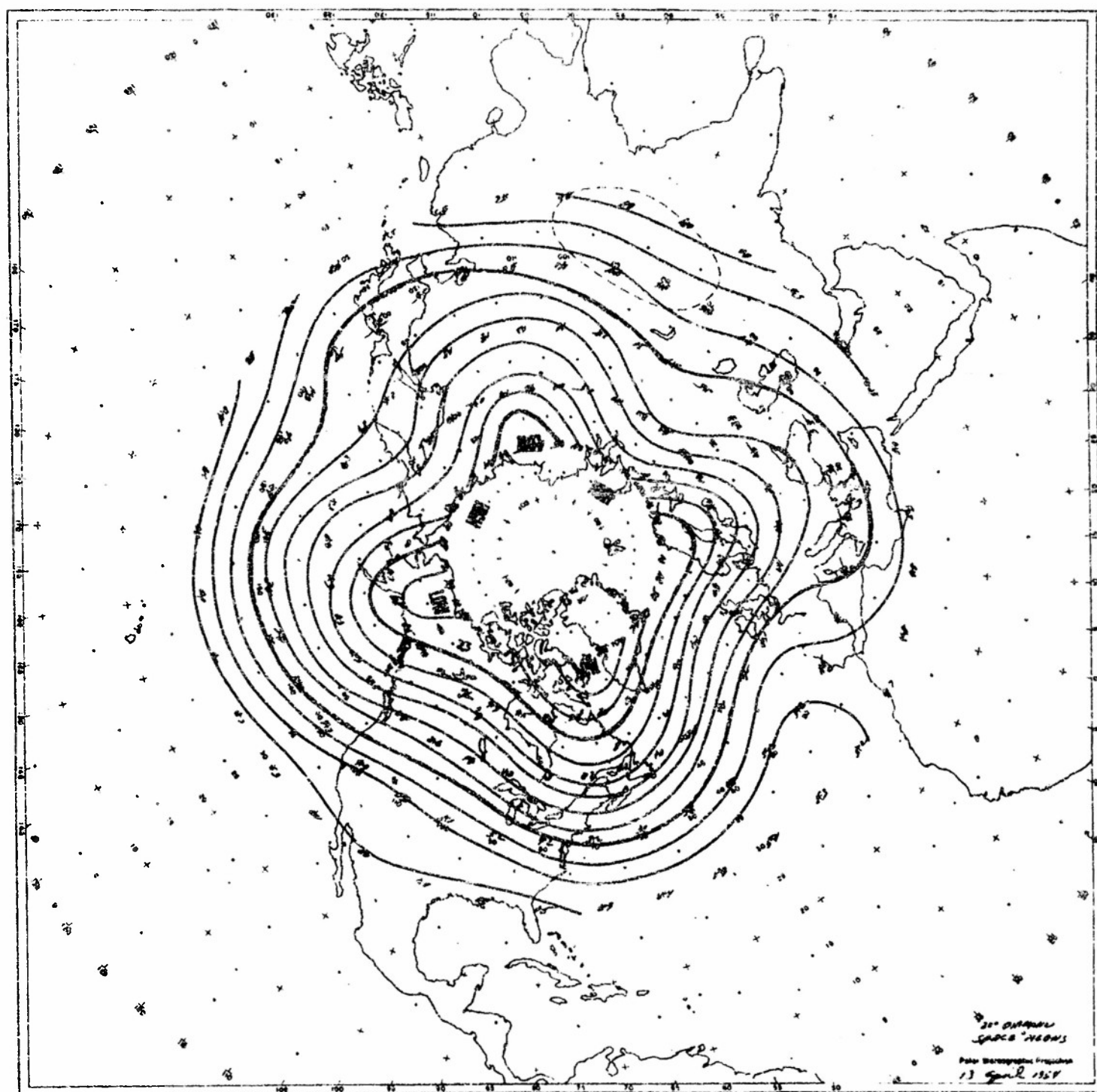


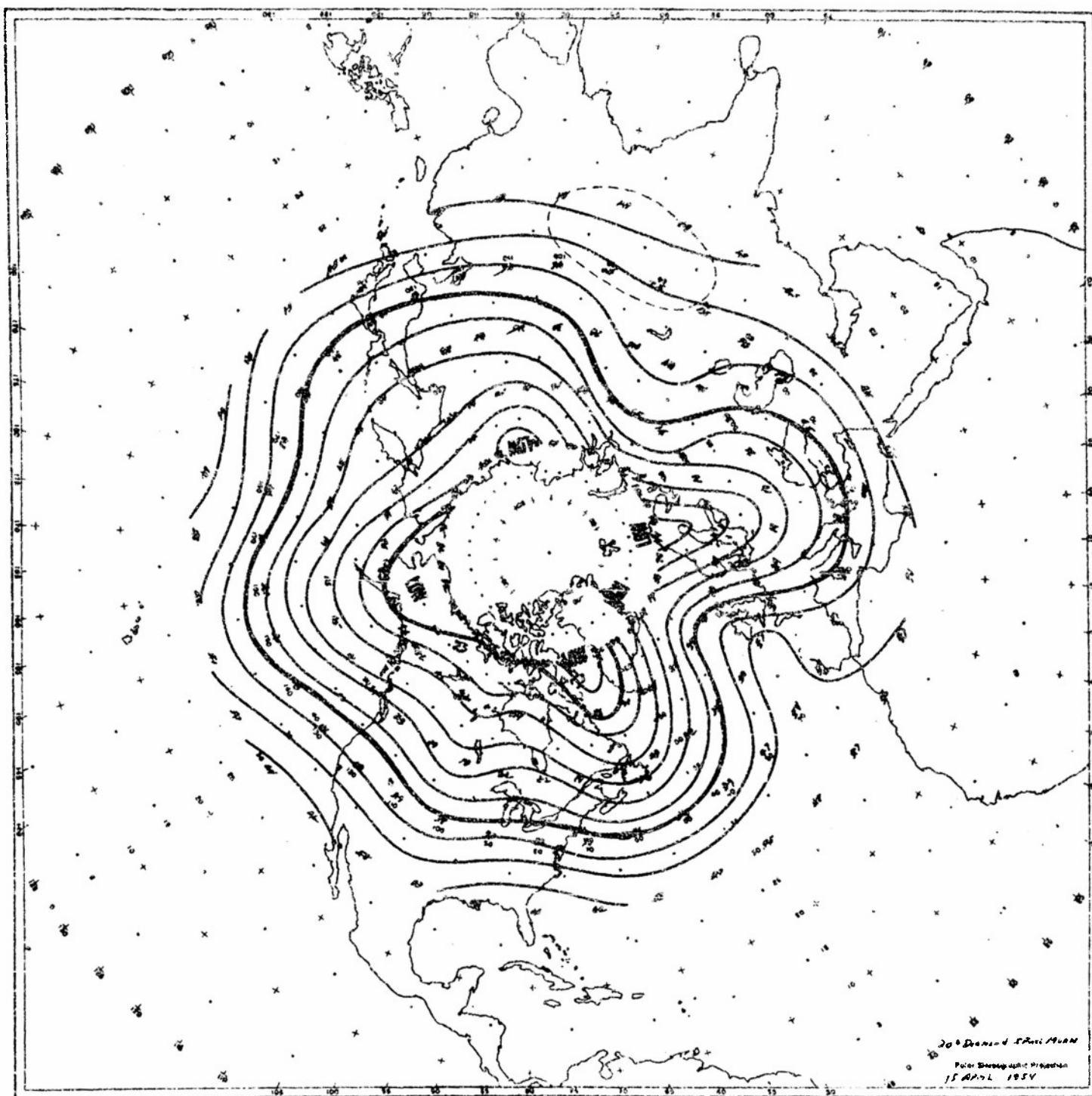


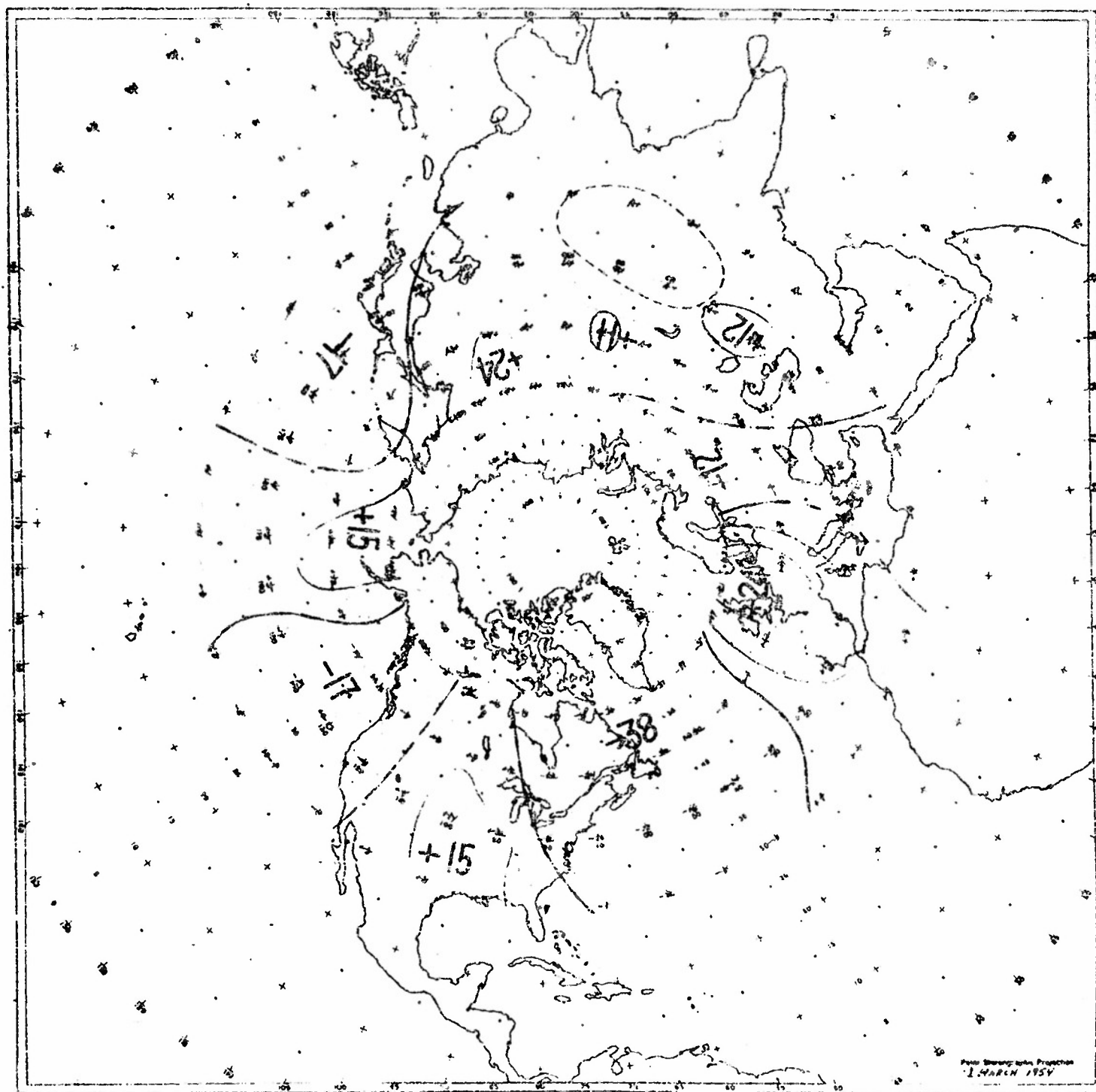




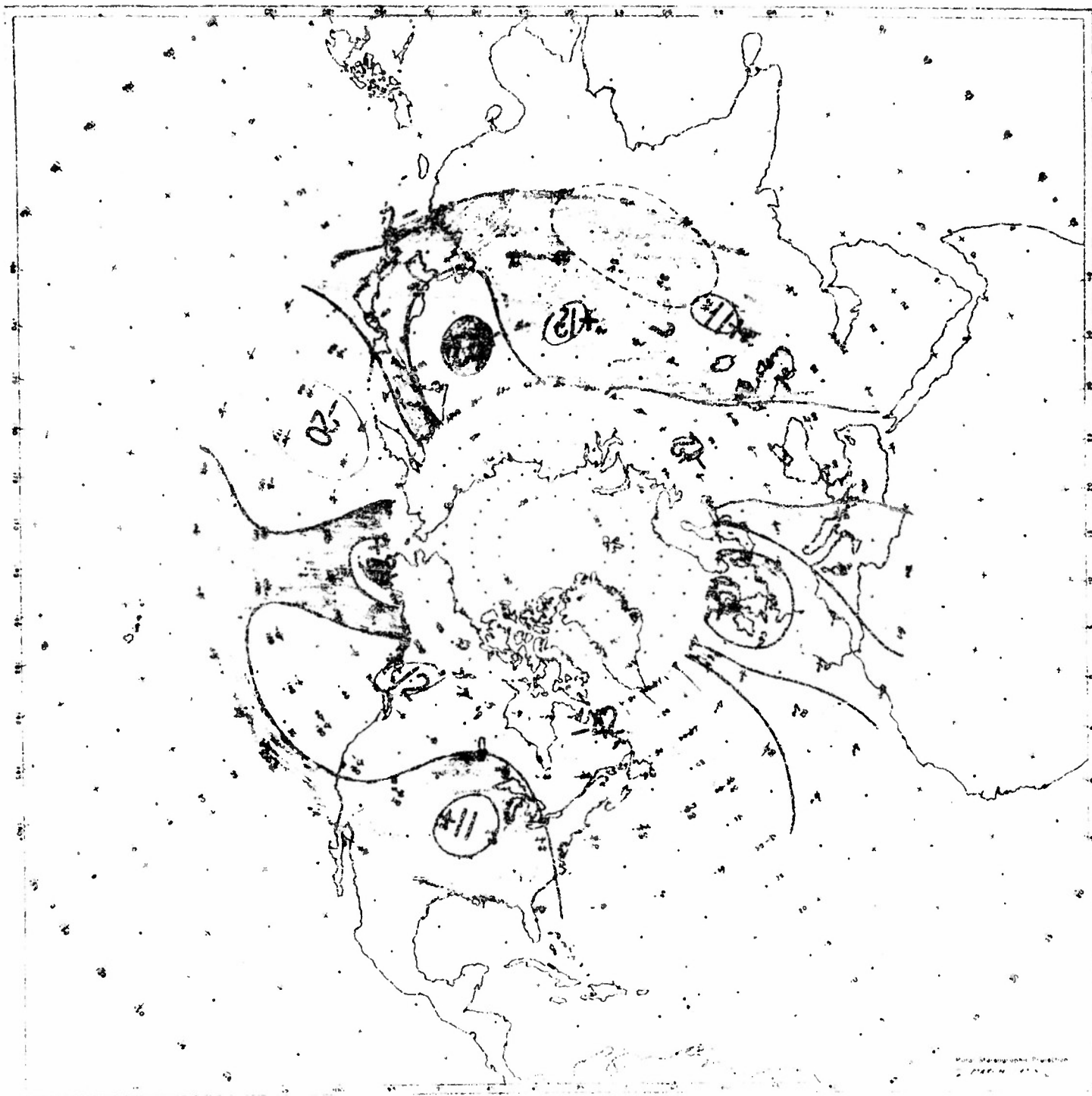


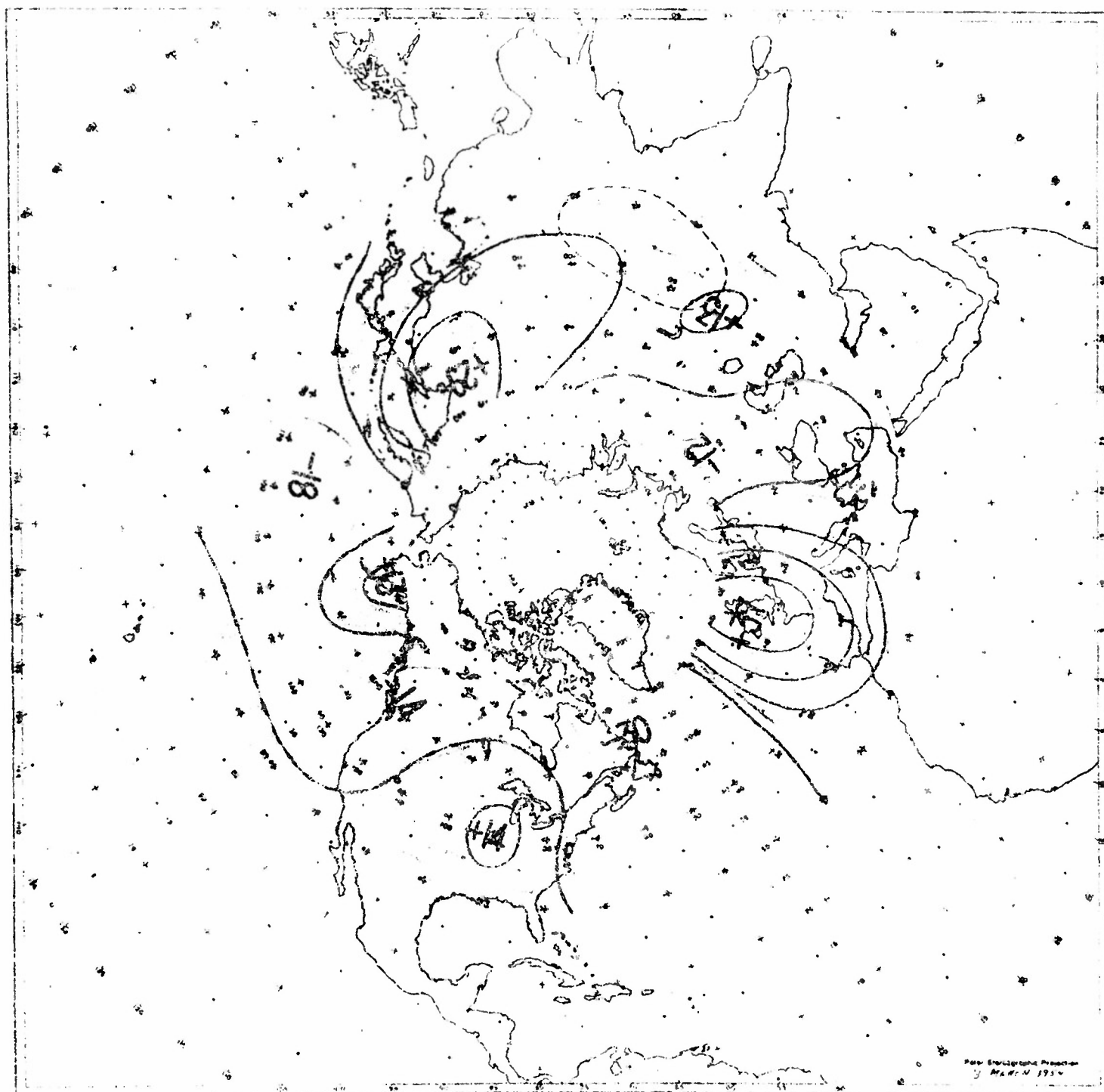


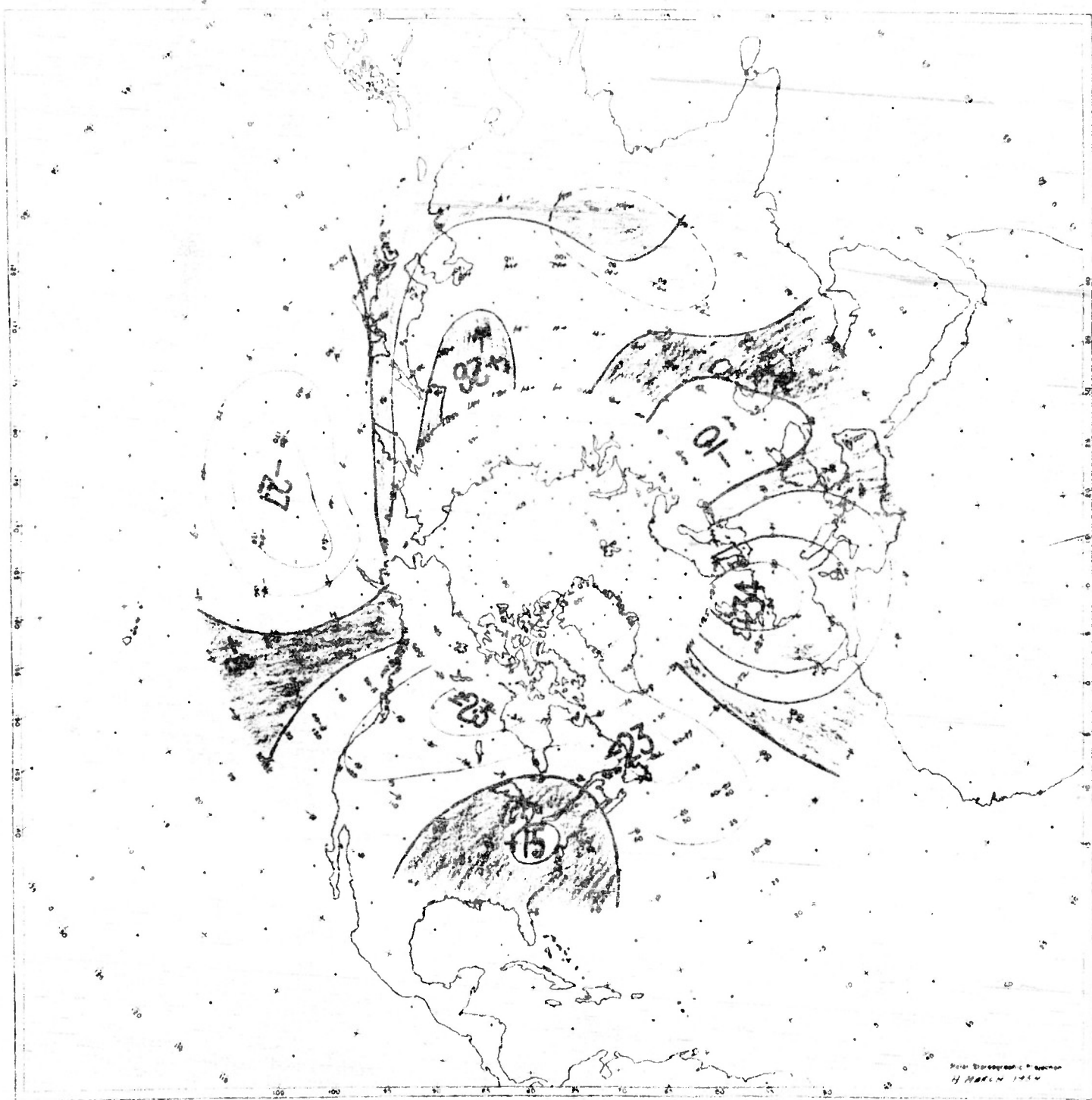


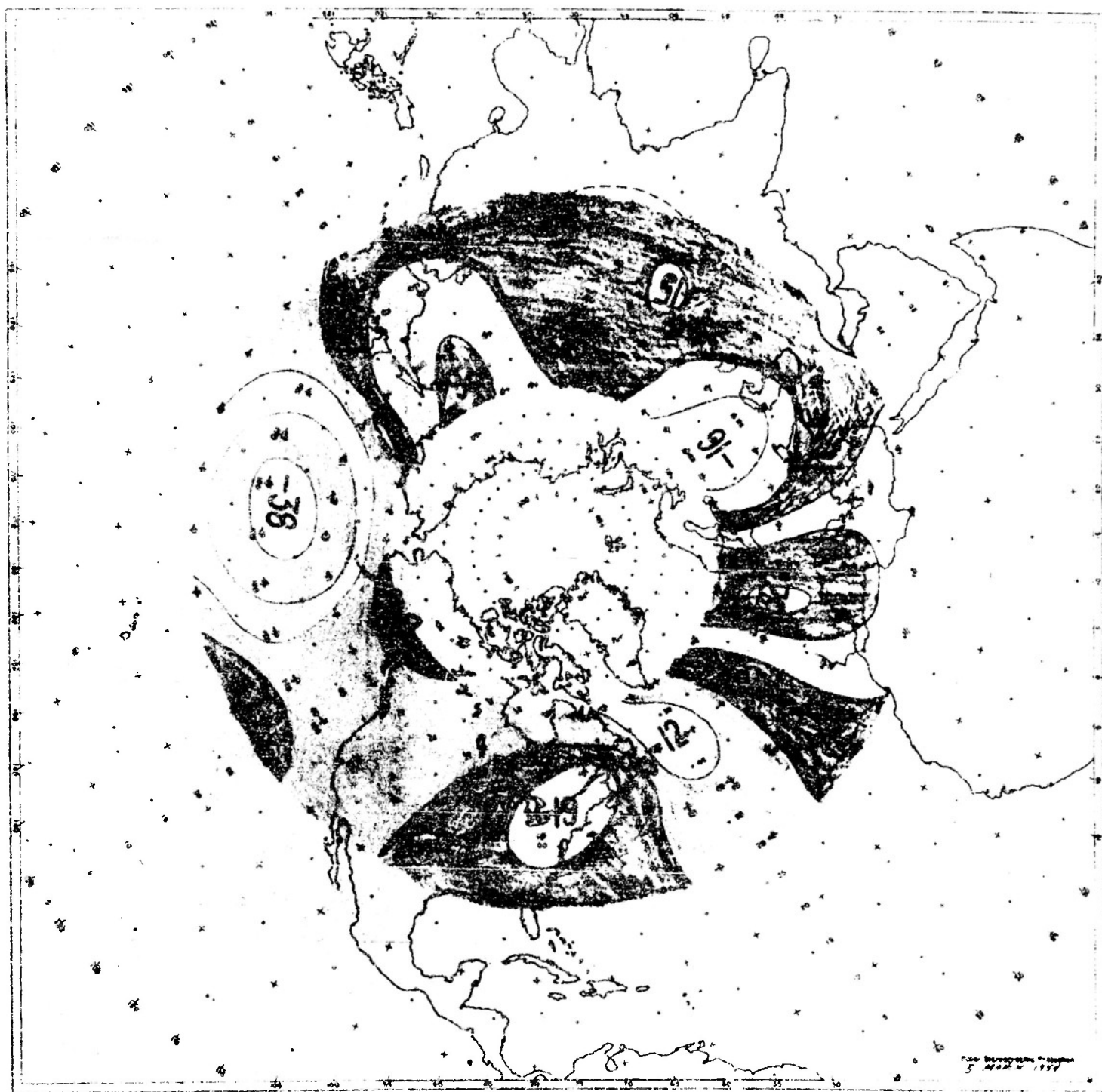


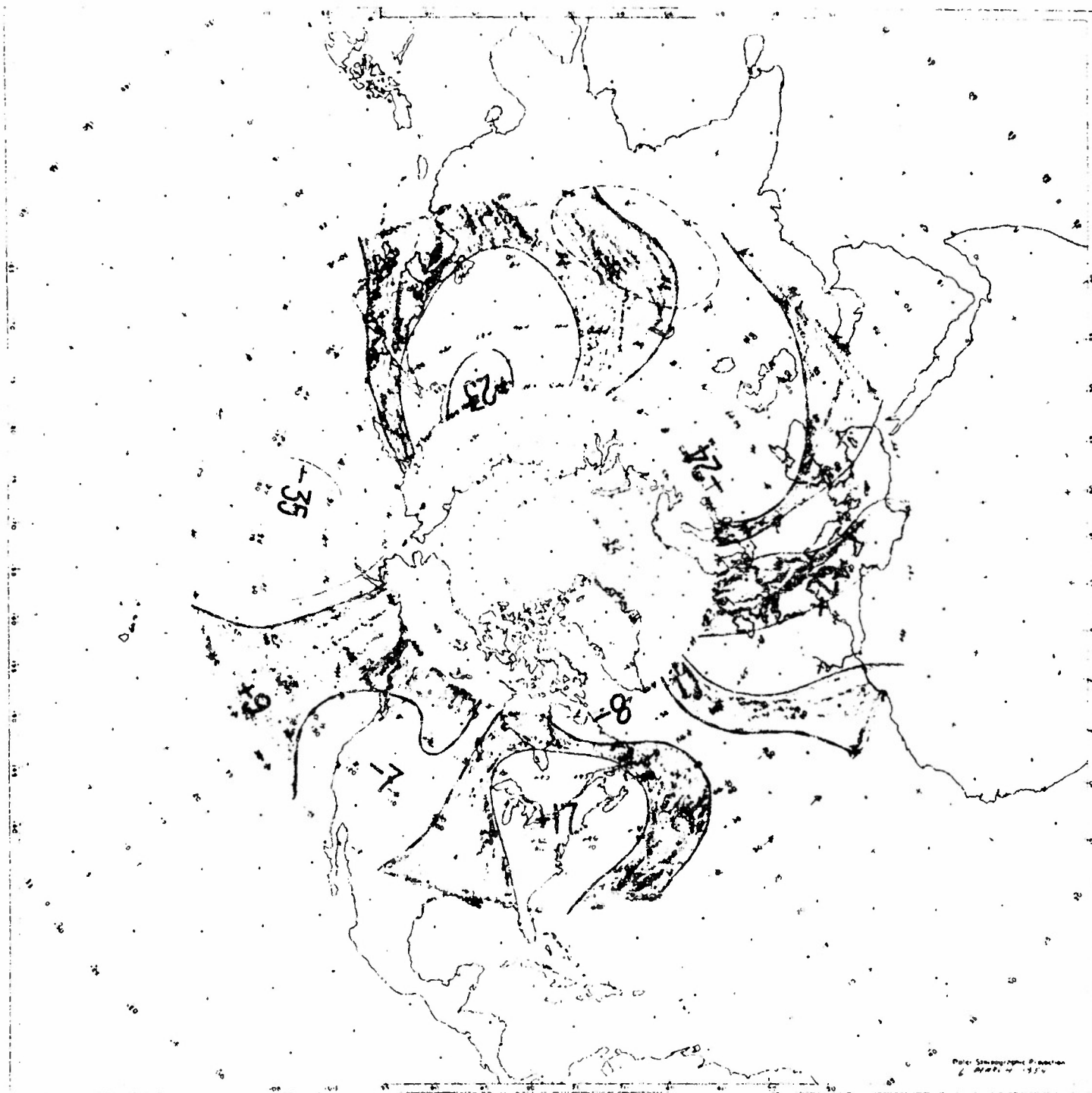




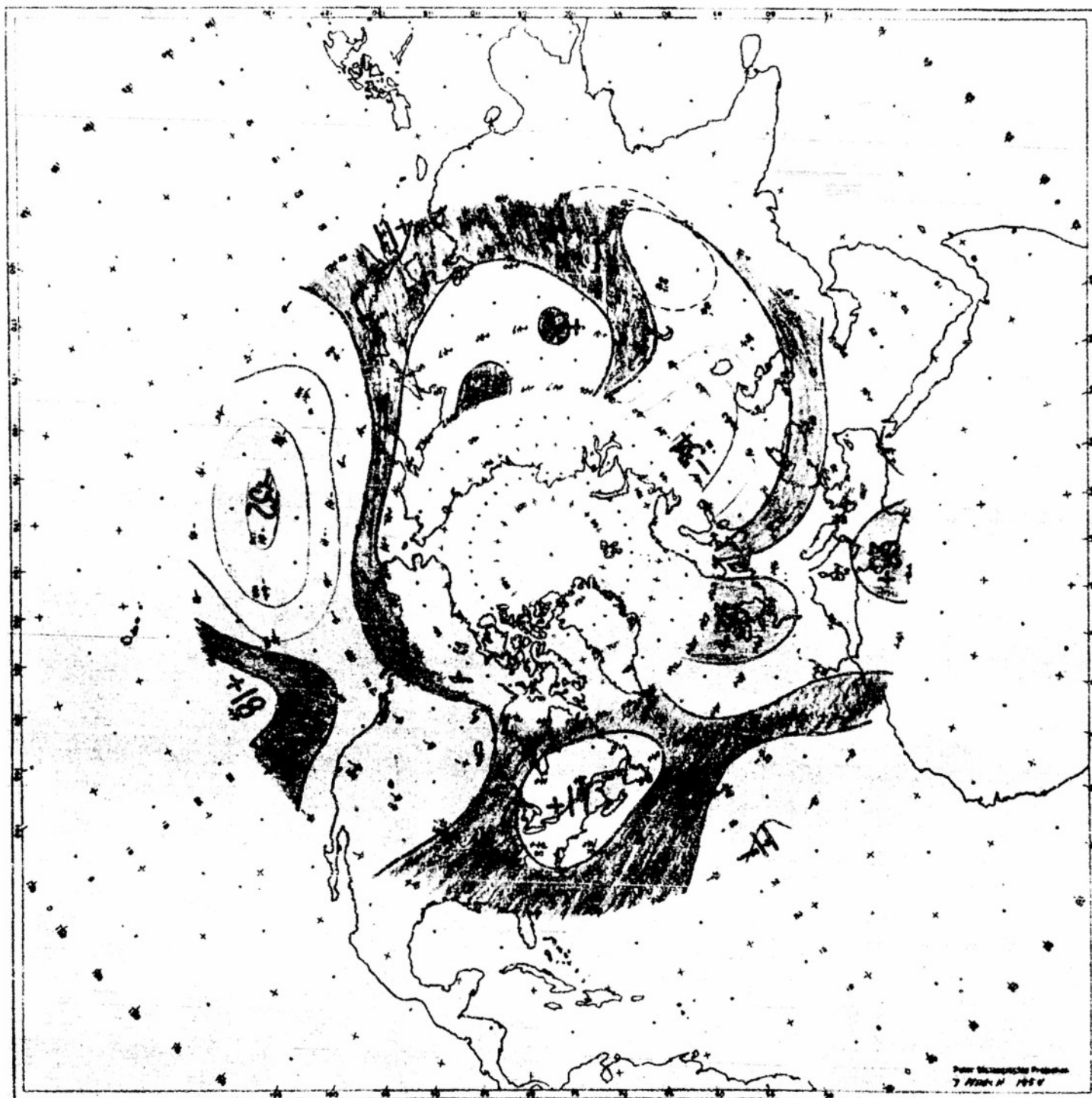


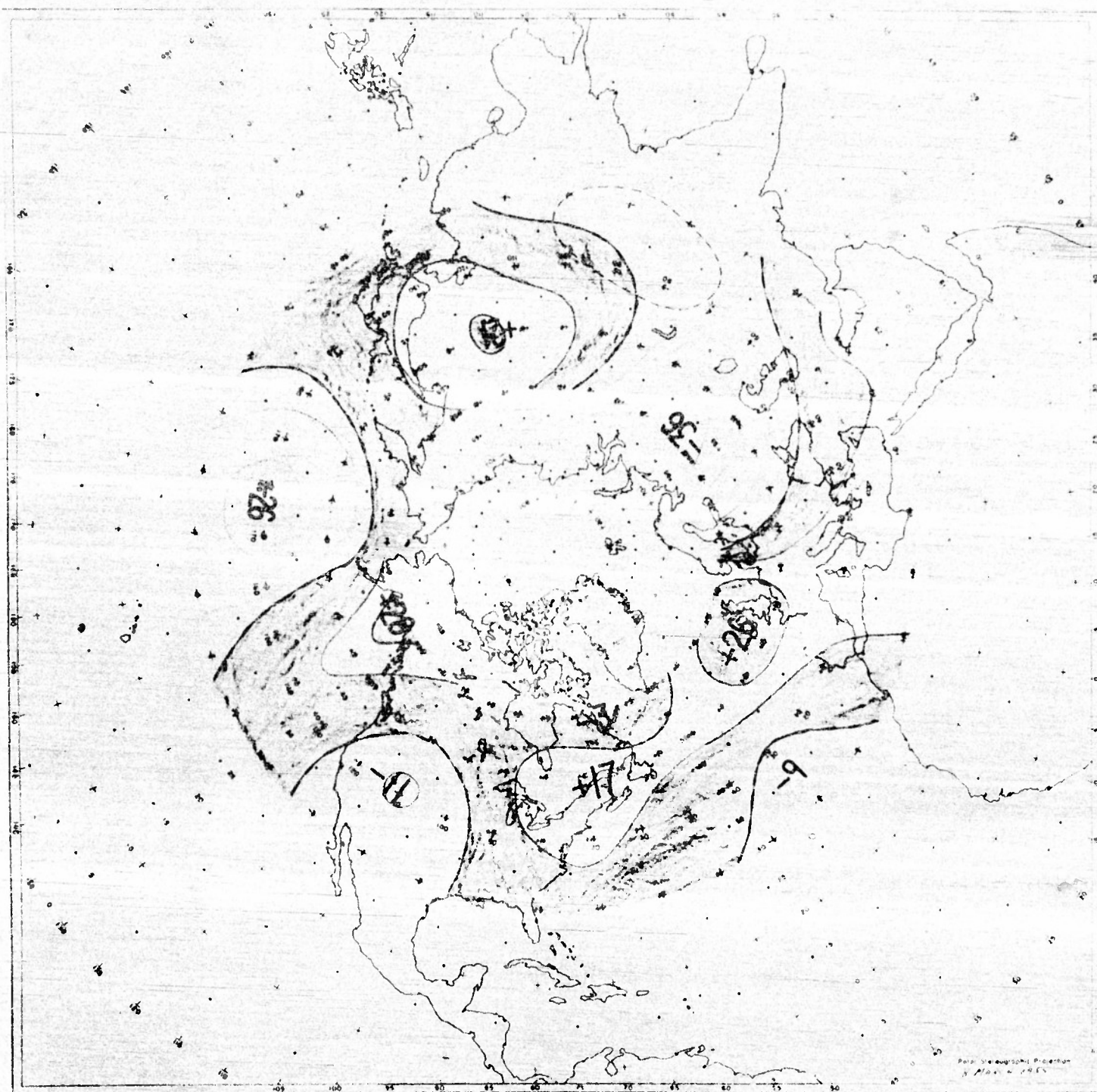




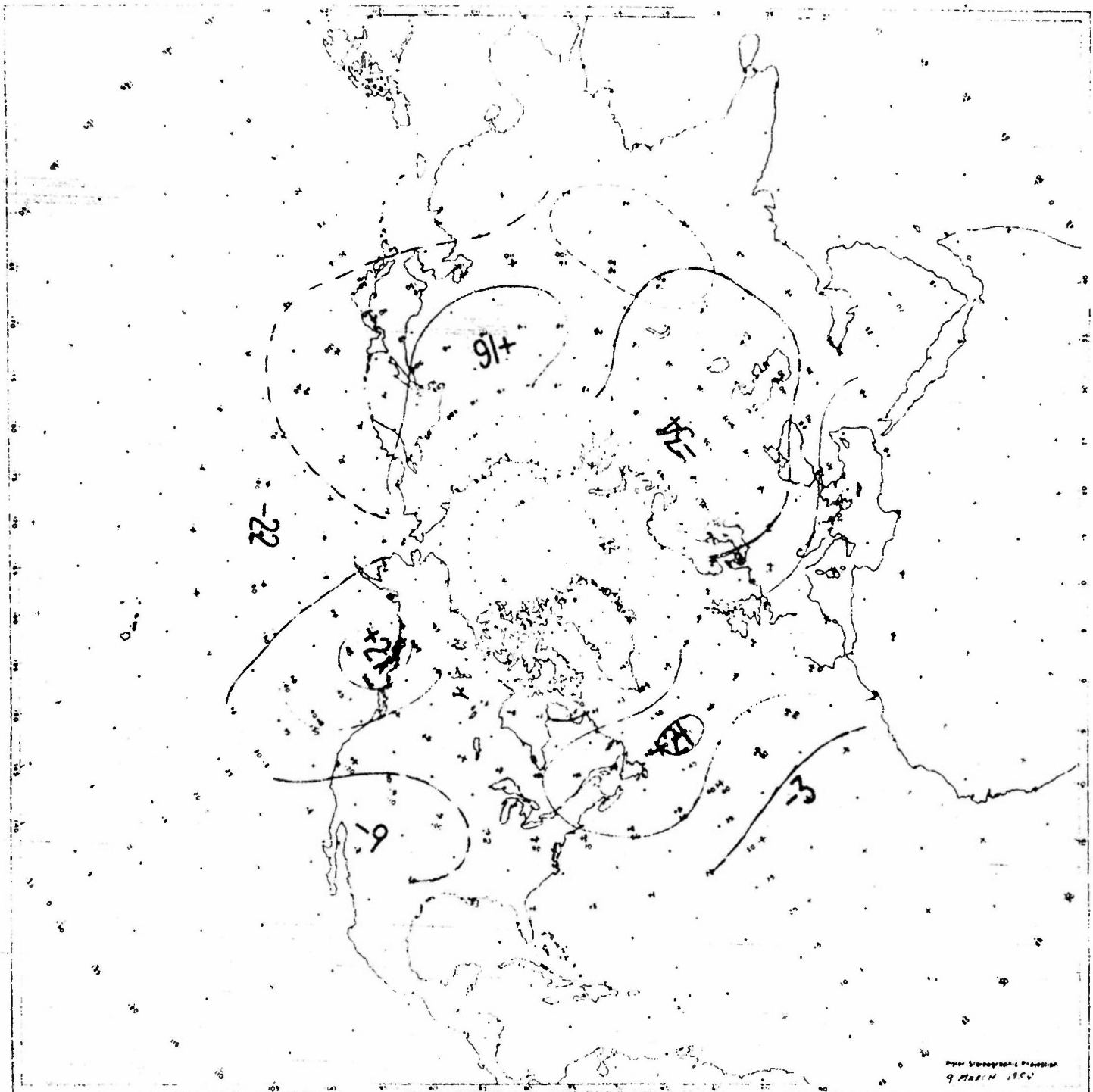


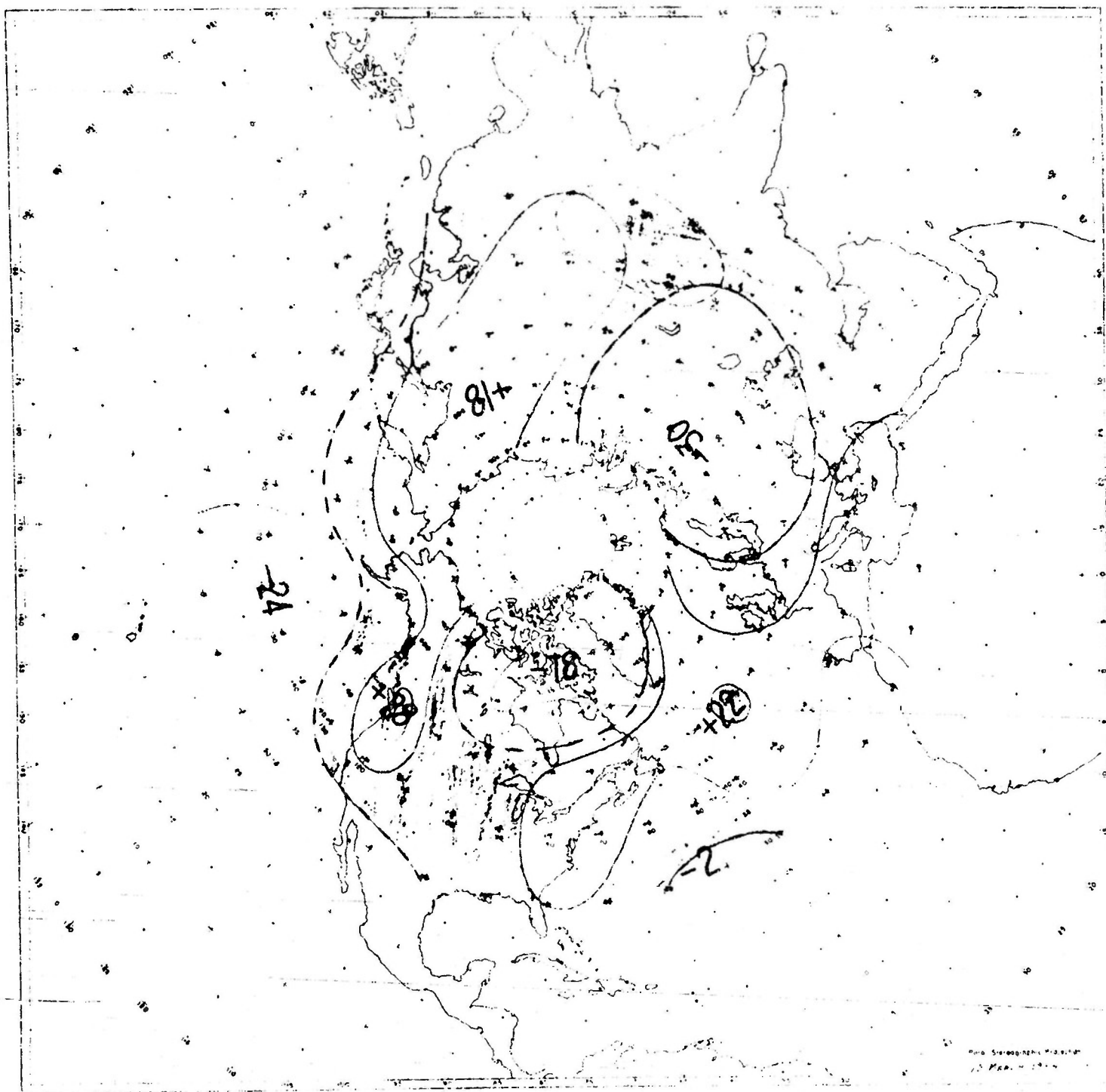




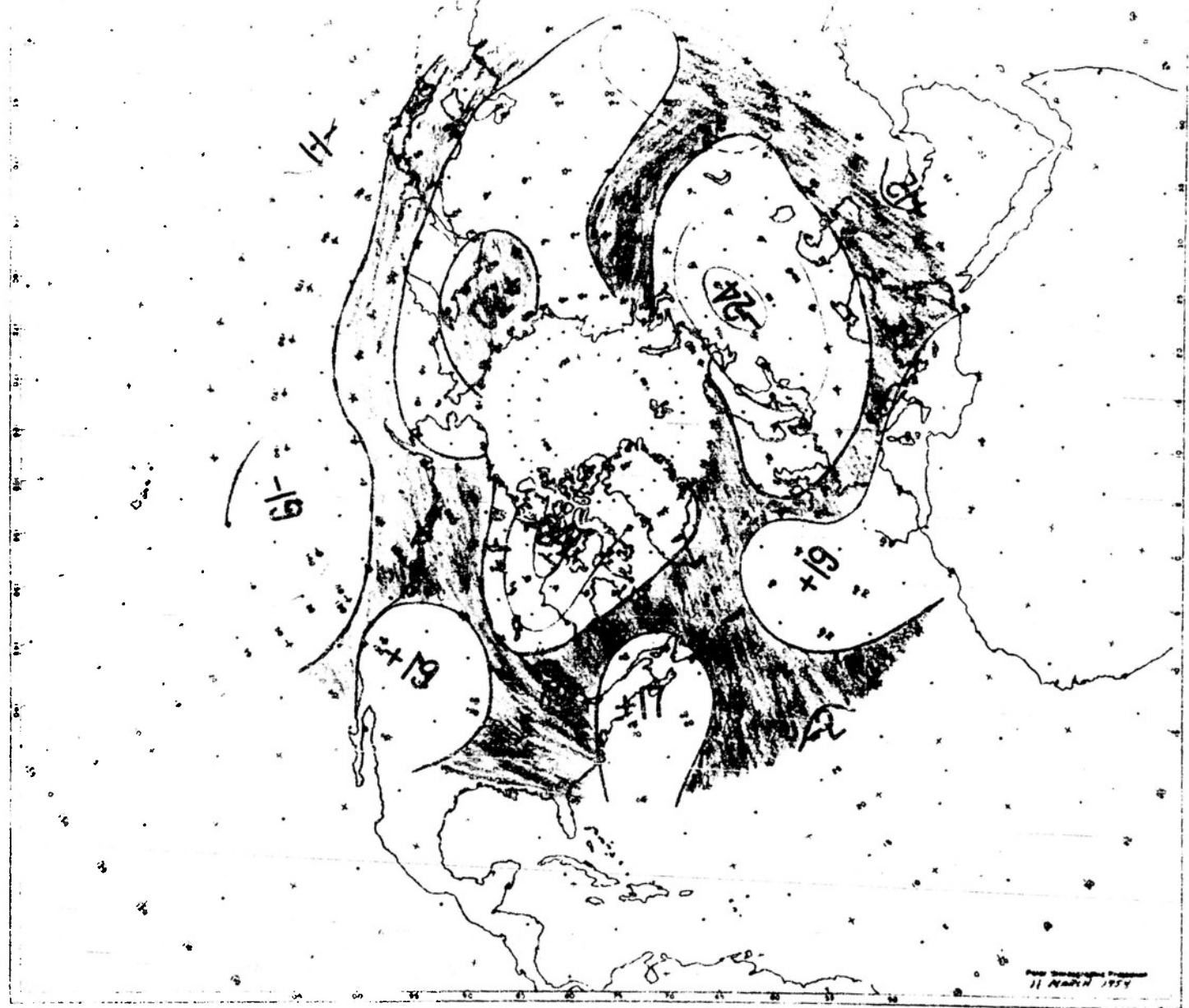


Hand-drawn map of the Pacific Ocean region, showing the Philippines, Indonesia, and surrounding islands. The map includes latitude and longitude markings and several handwritten annotations.

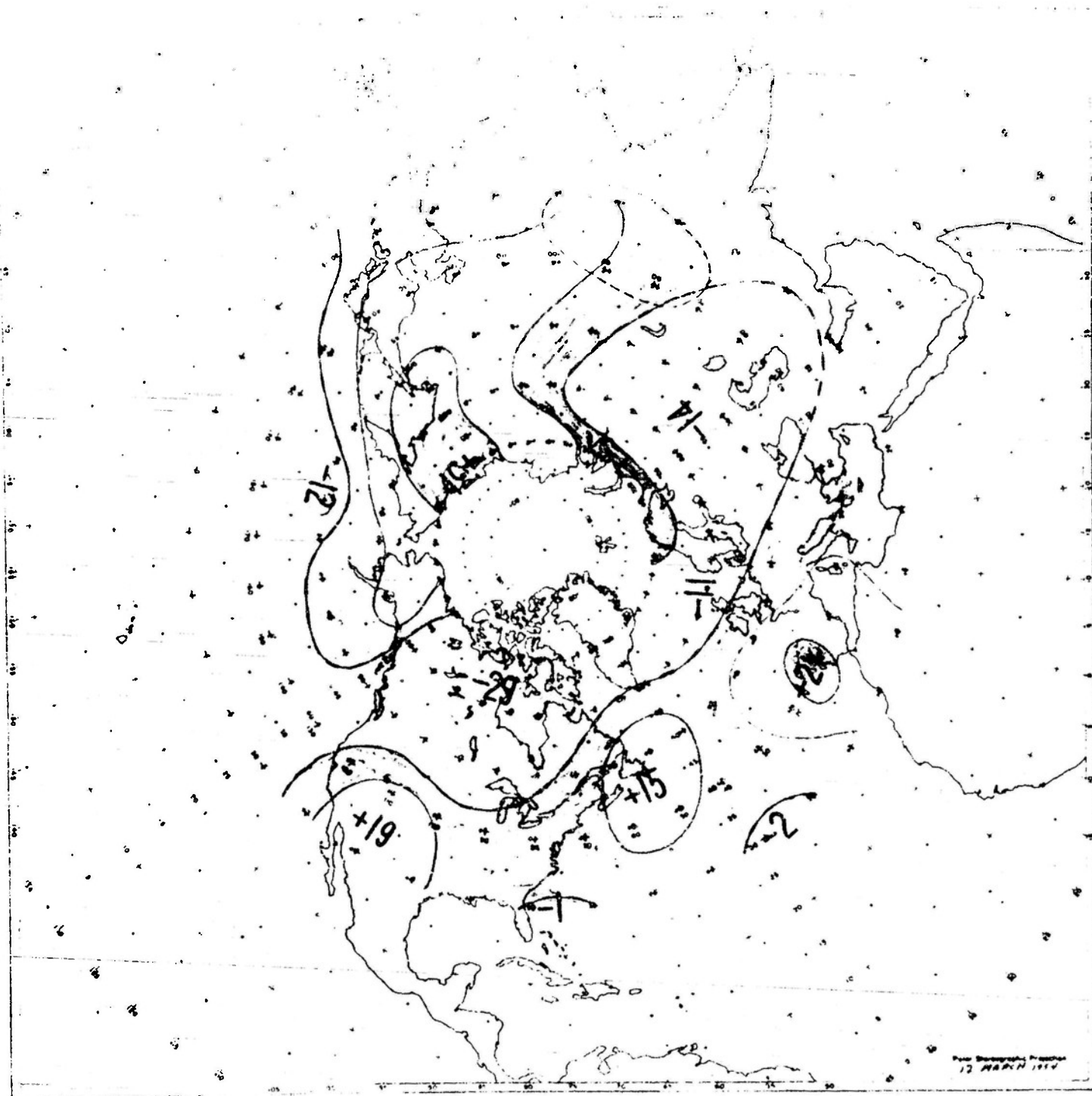


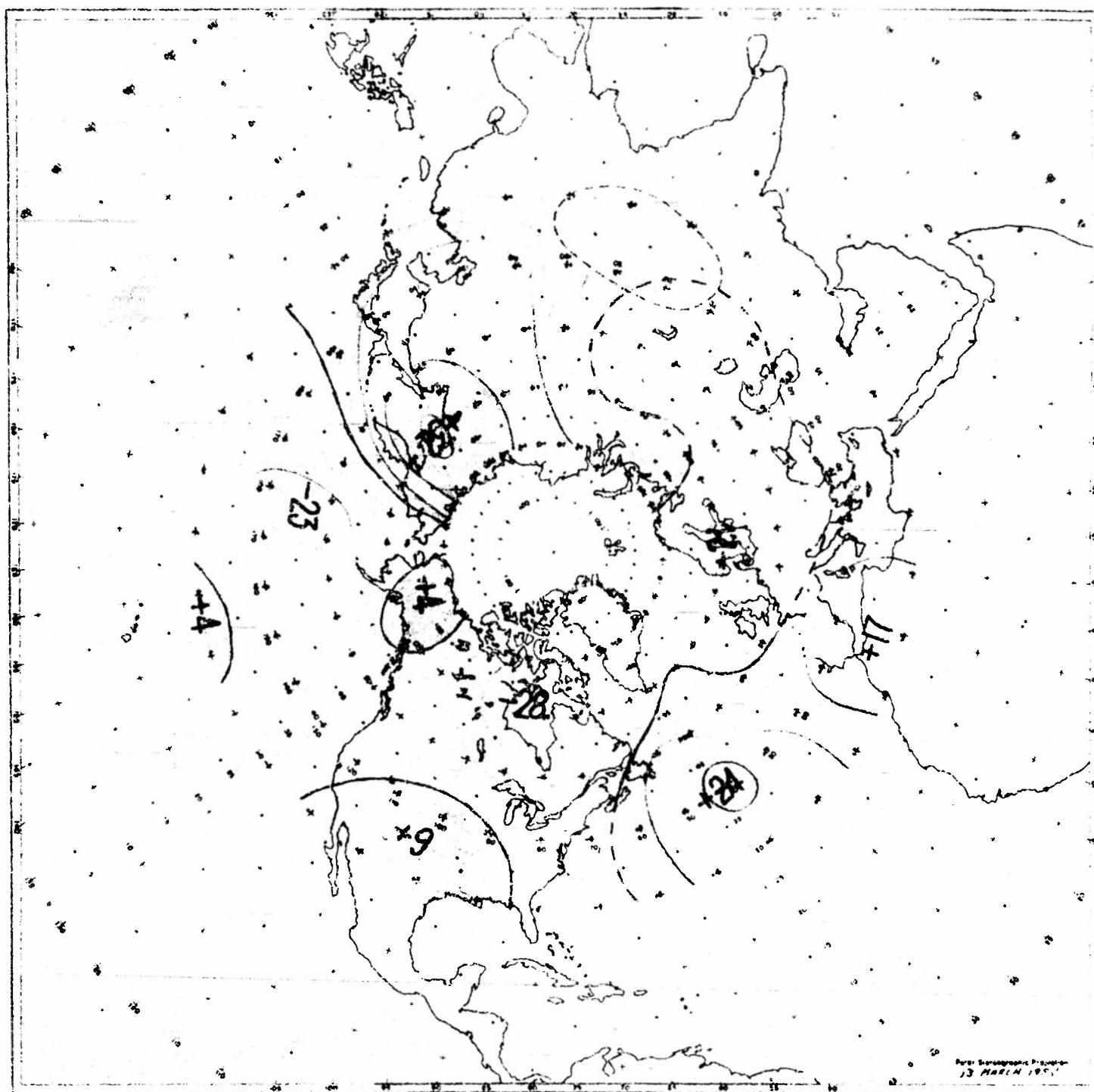


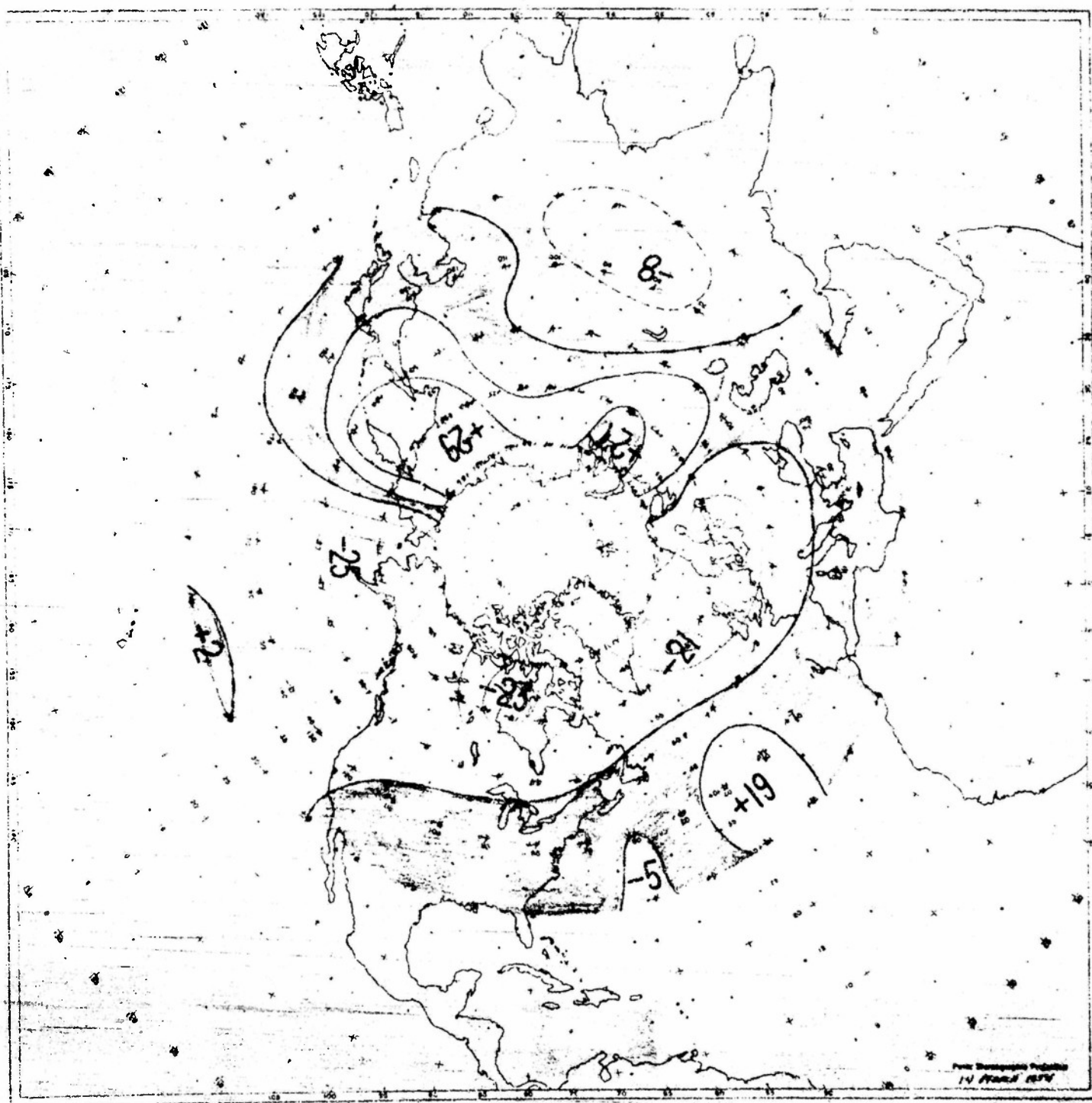
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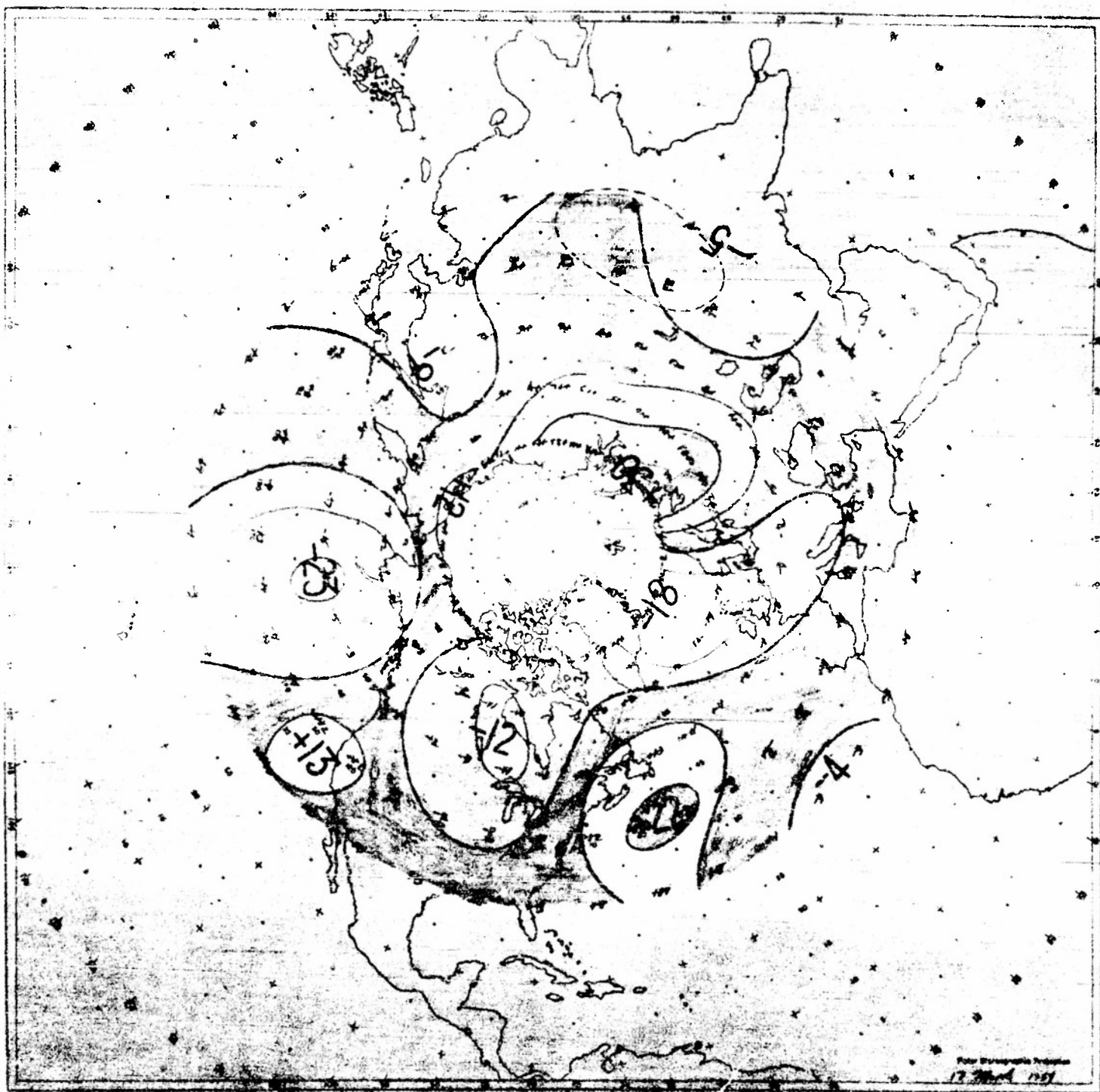










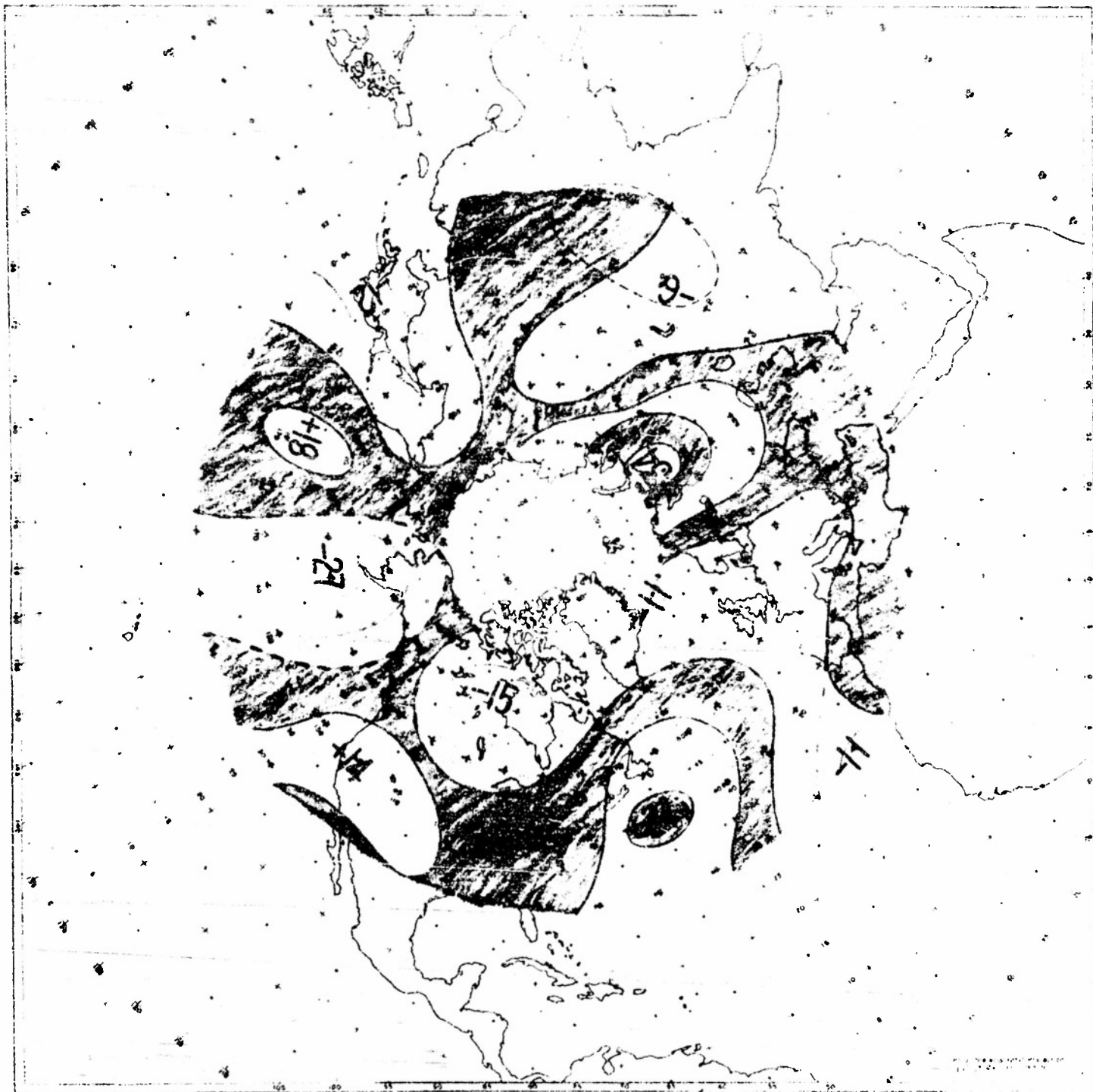


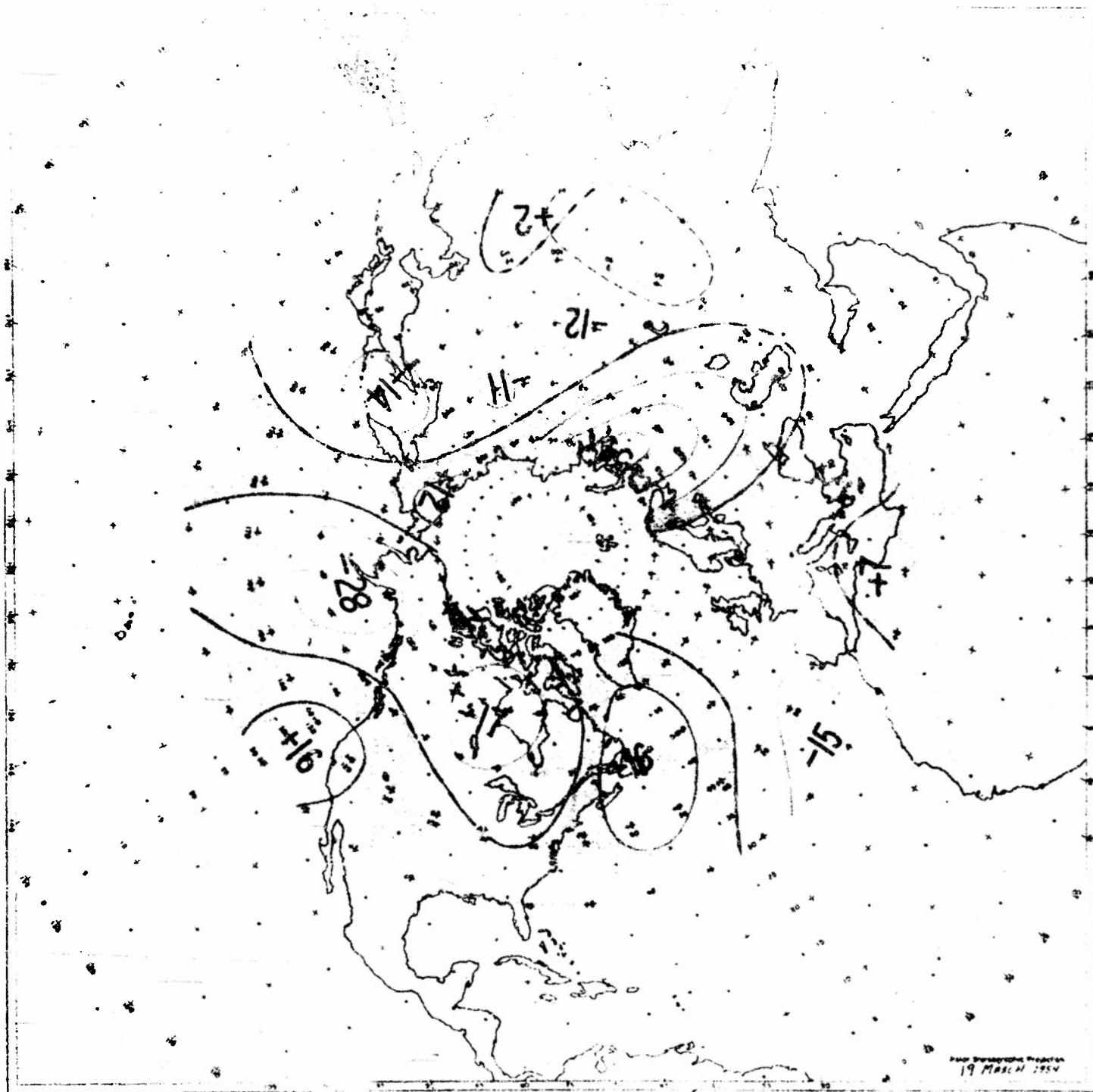


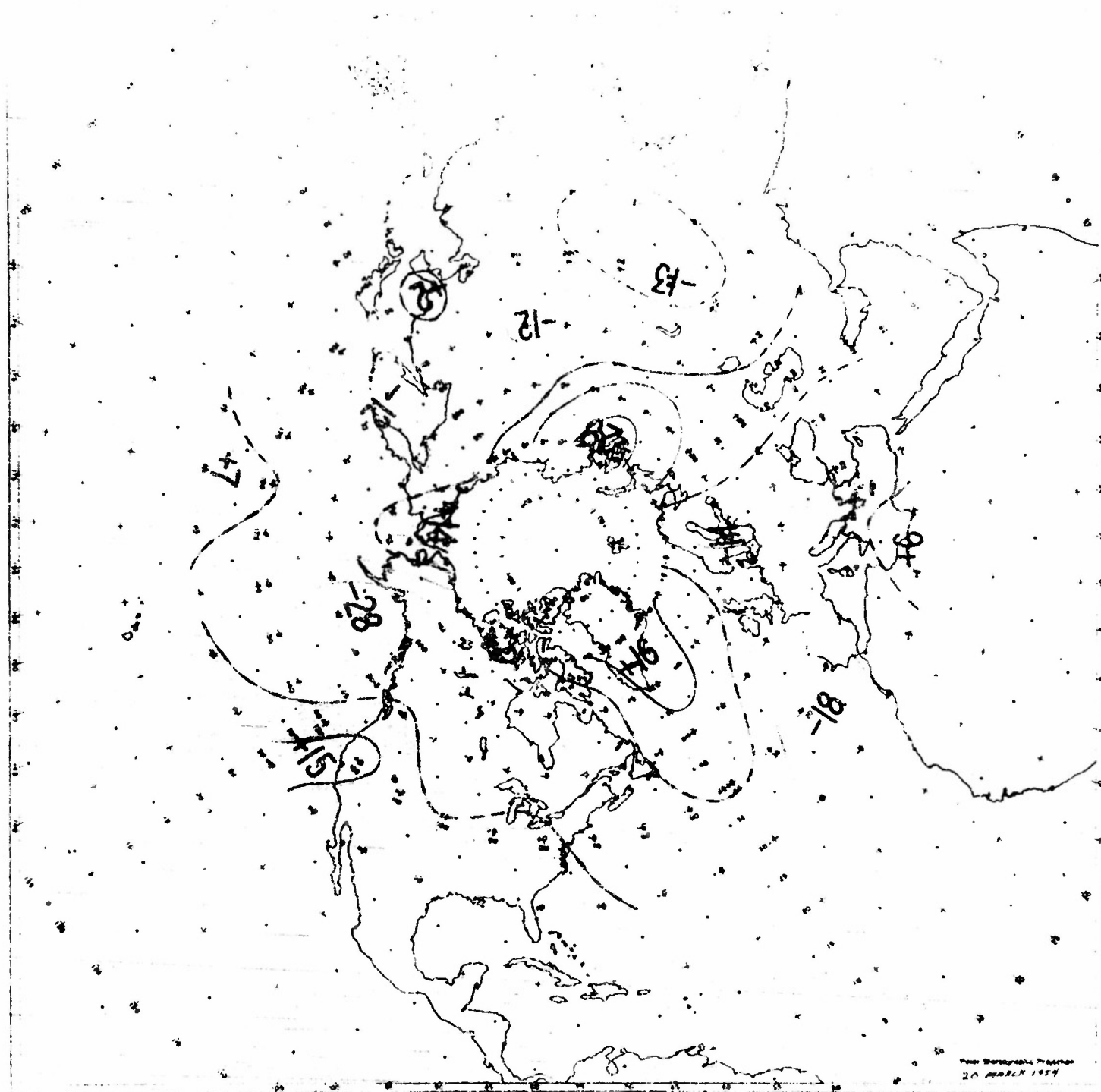


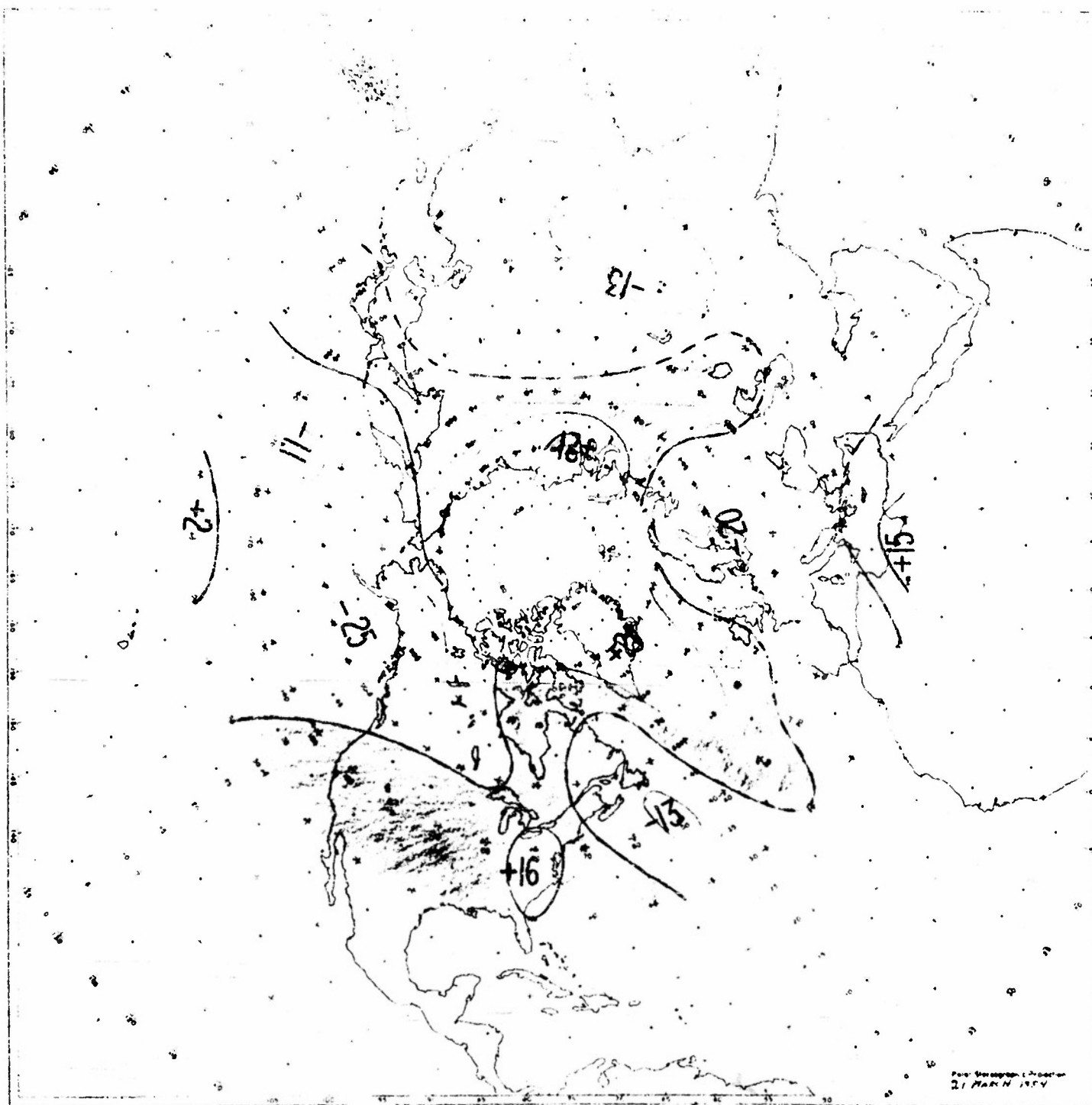




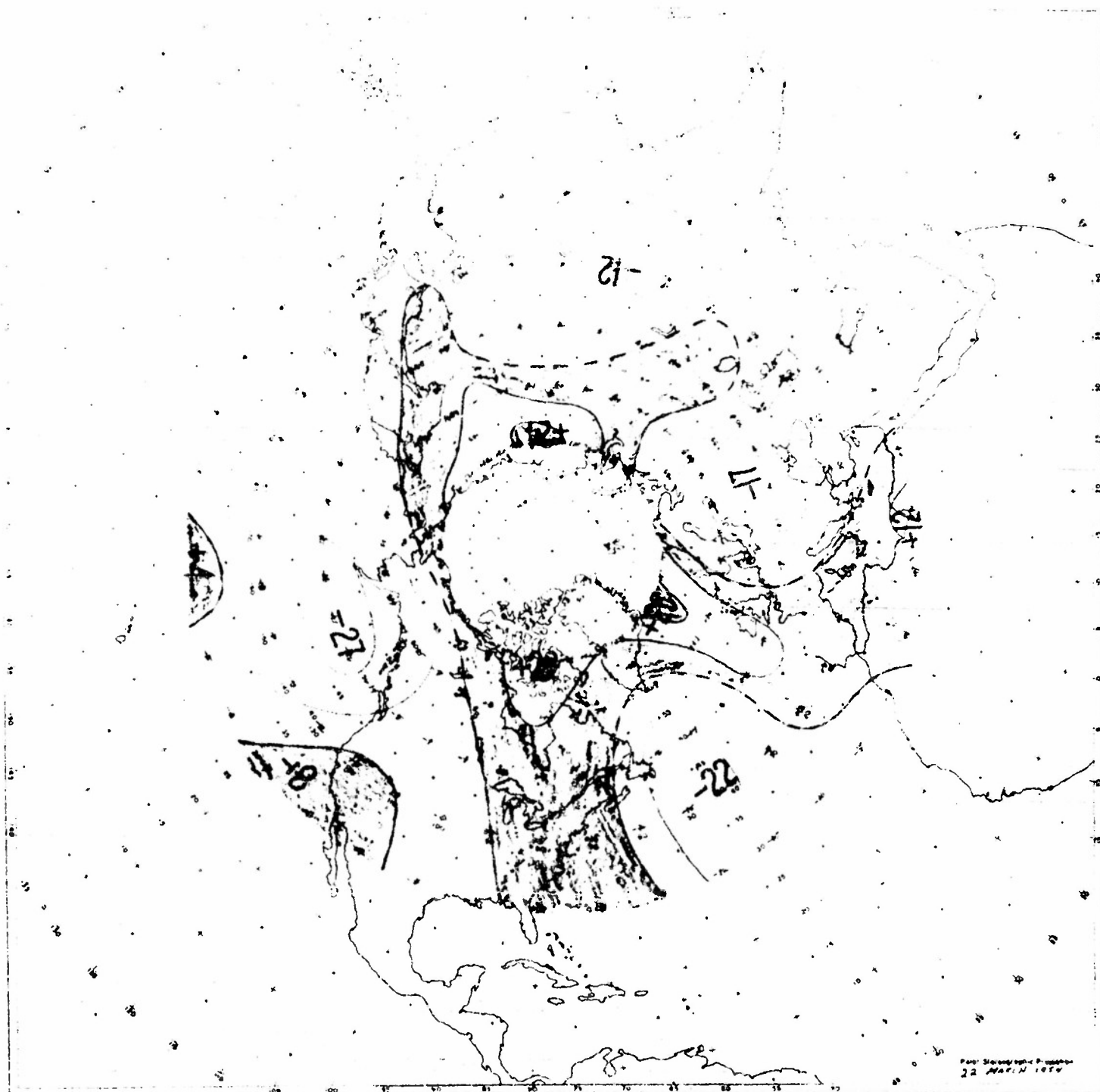


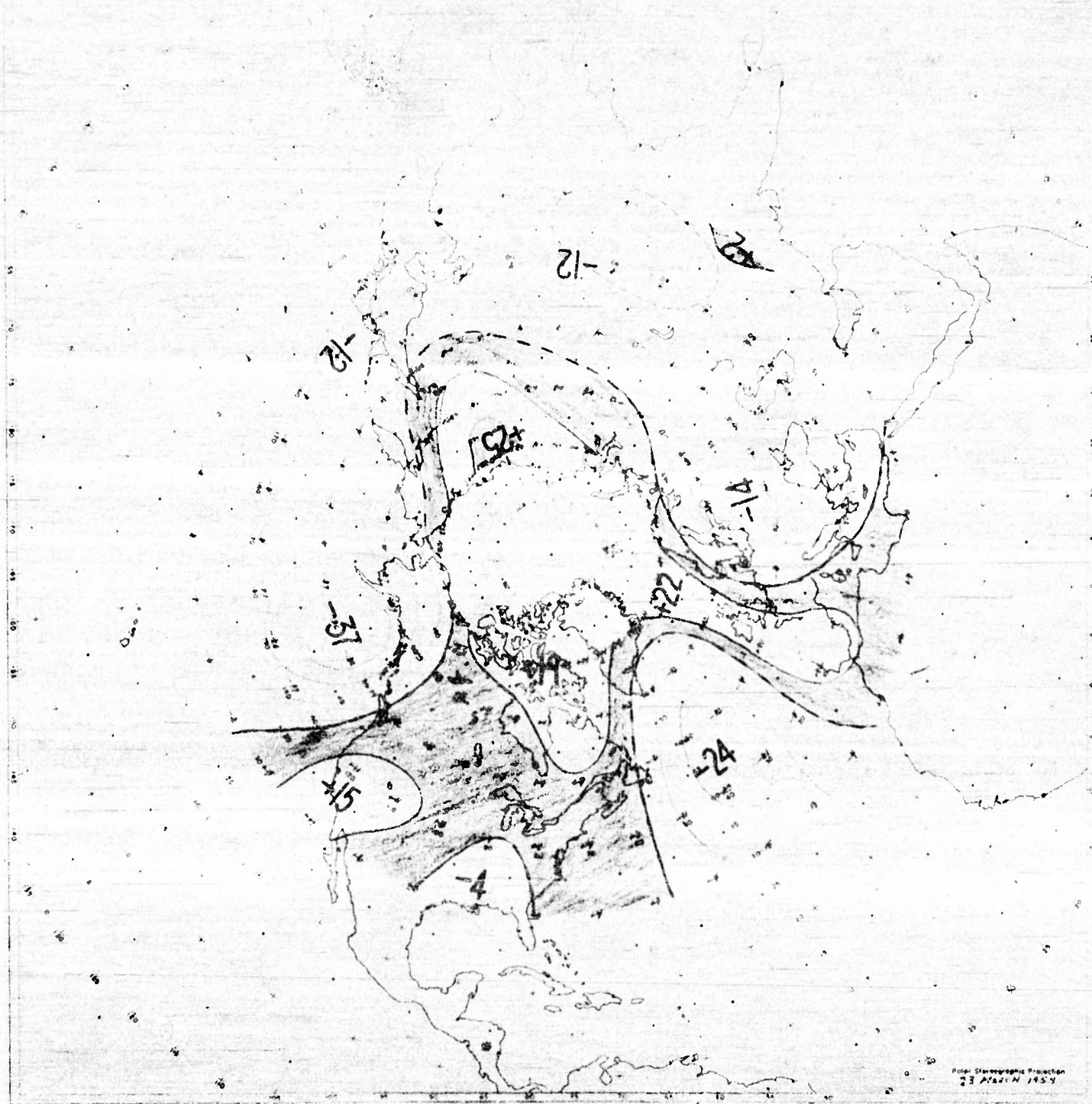


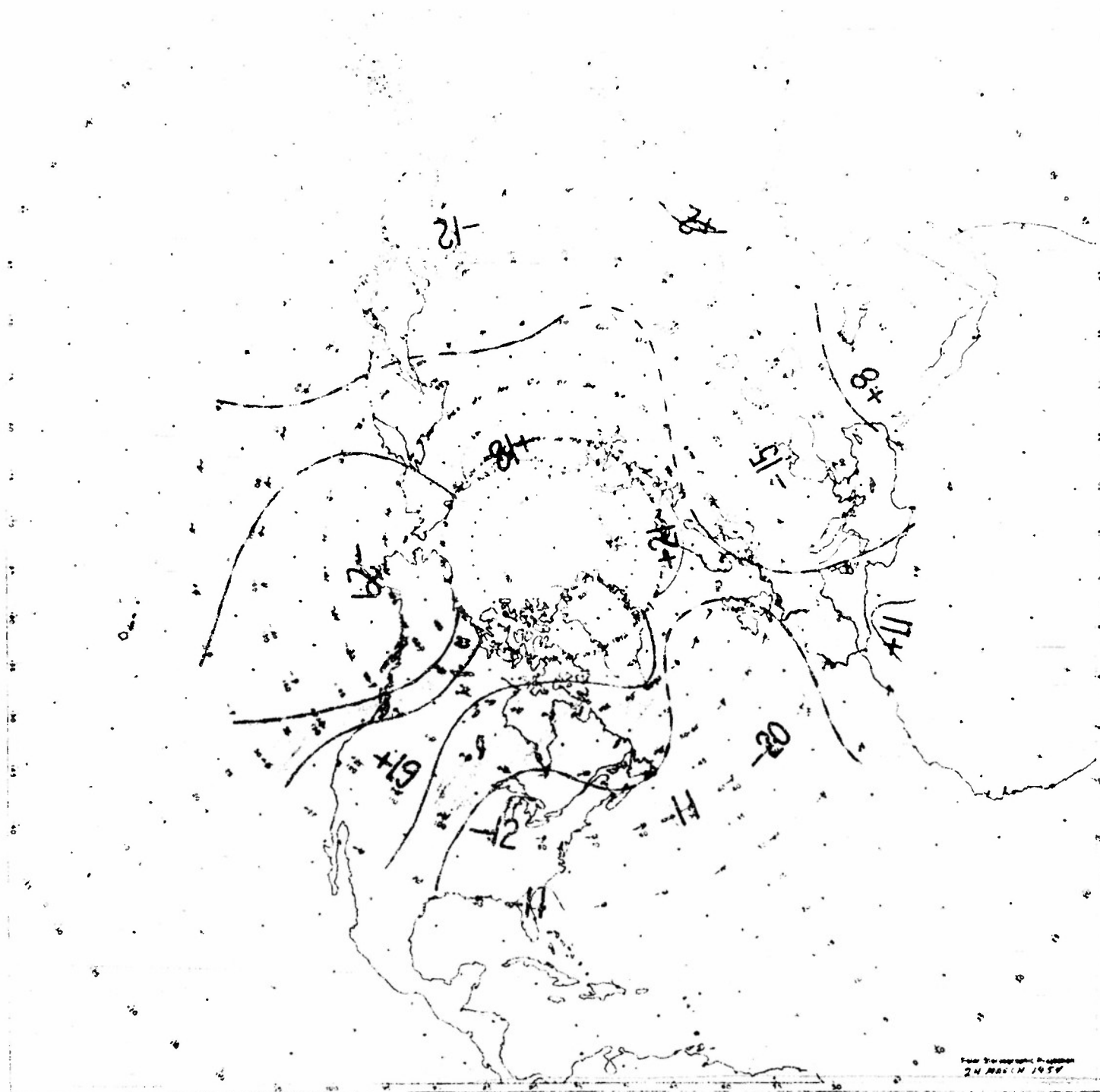




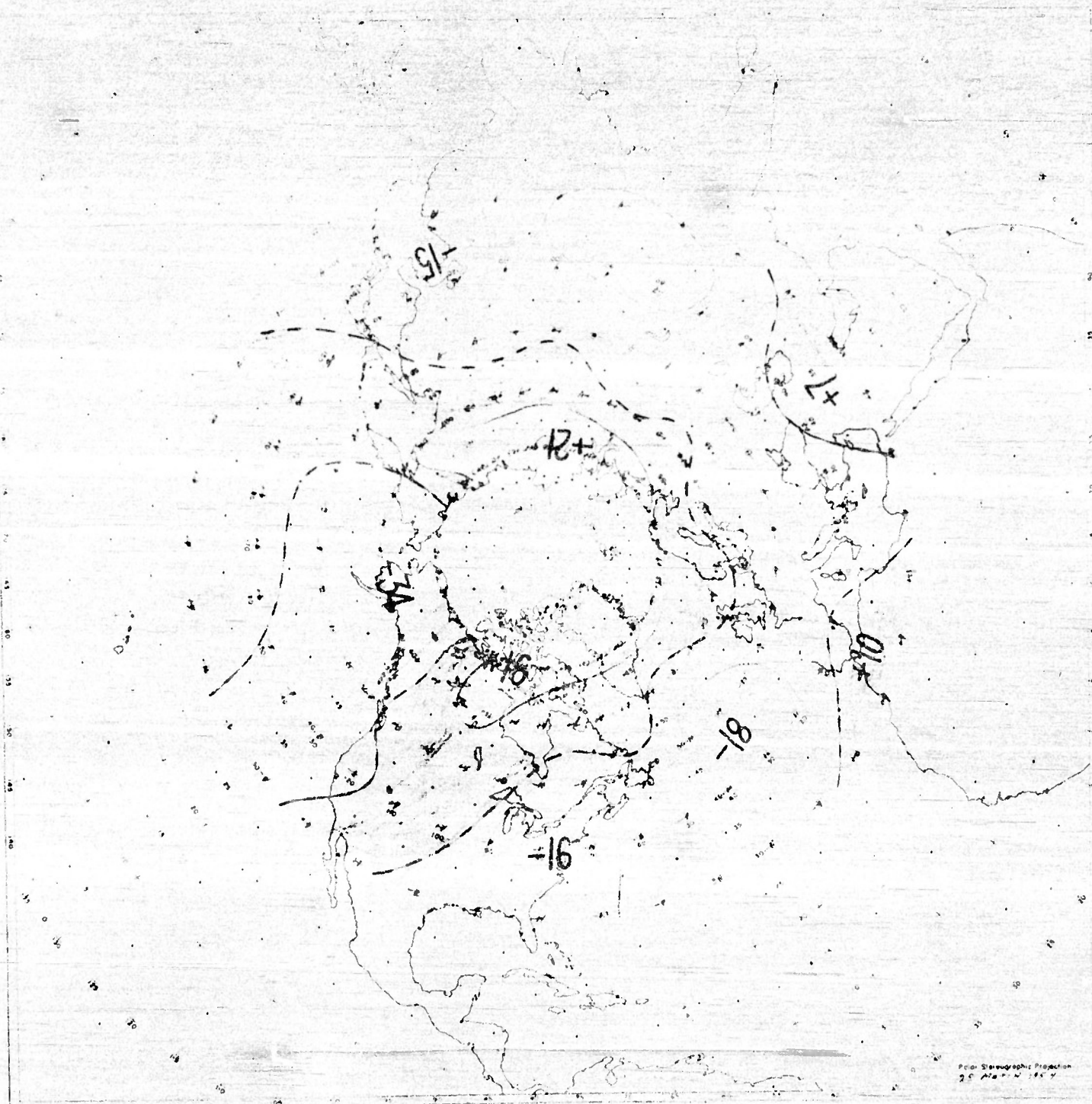






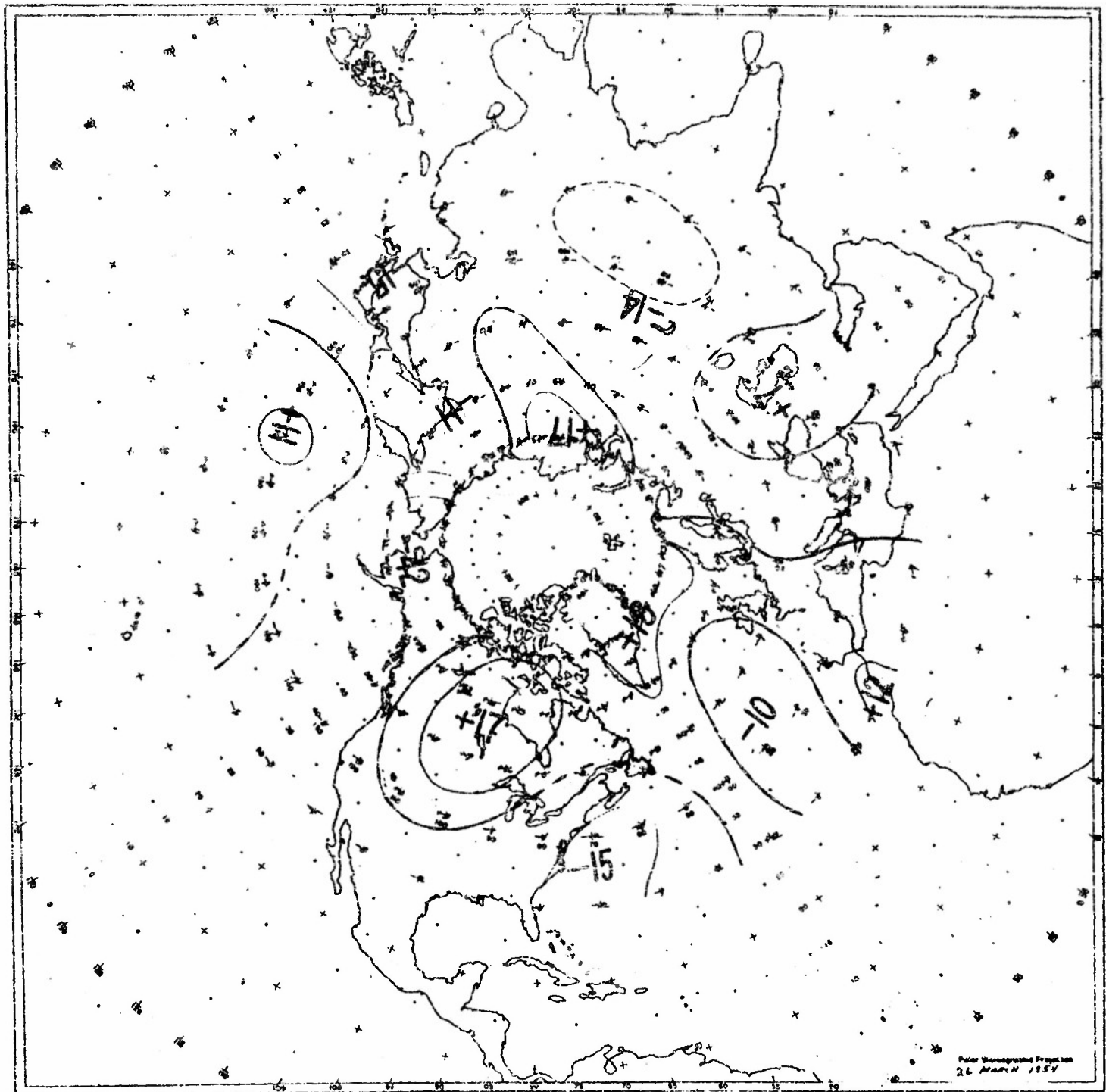


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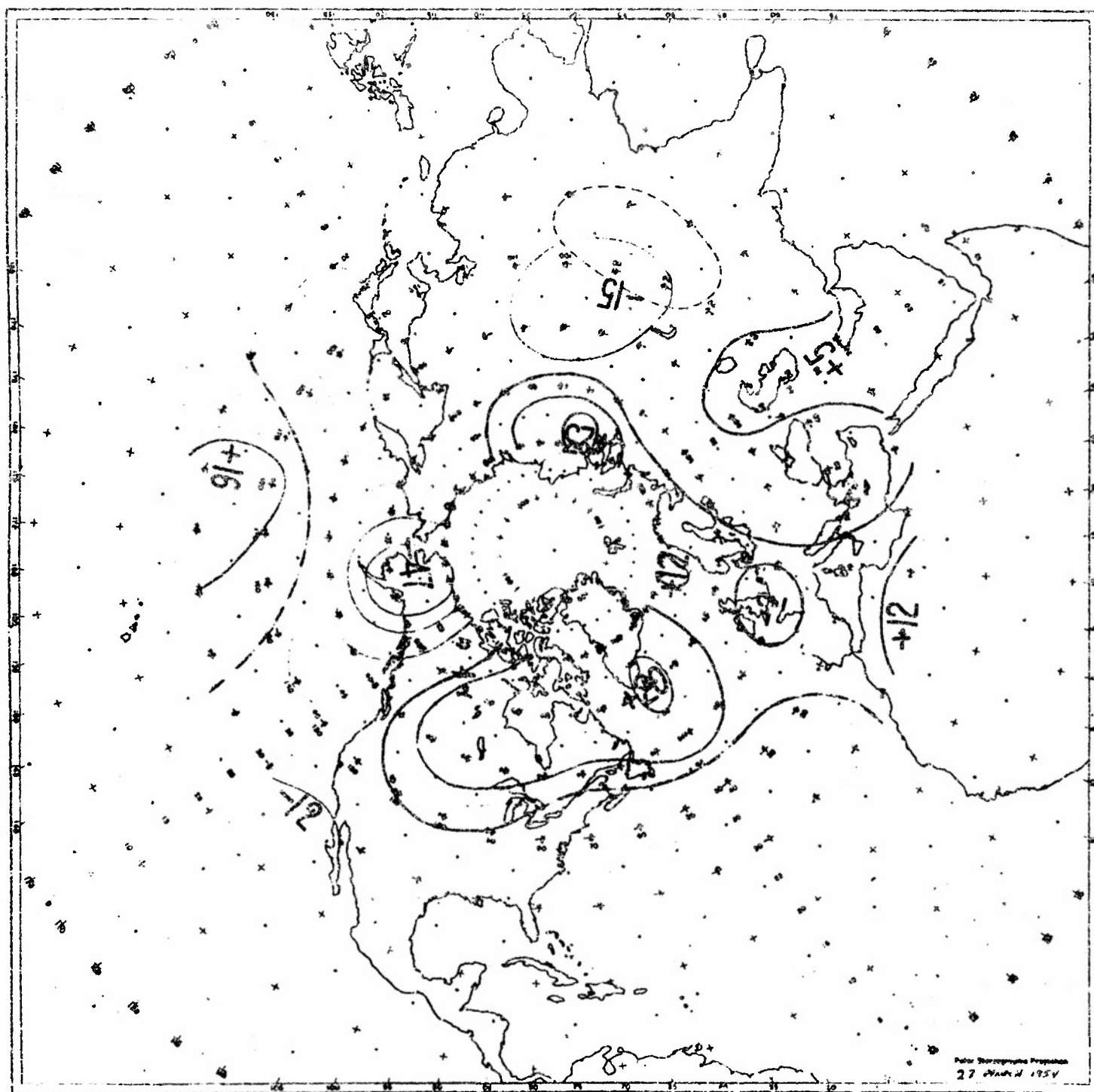


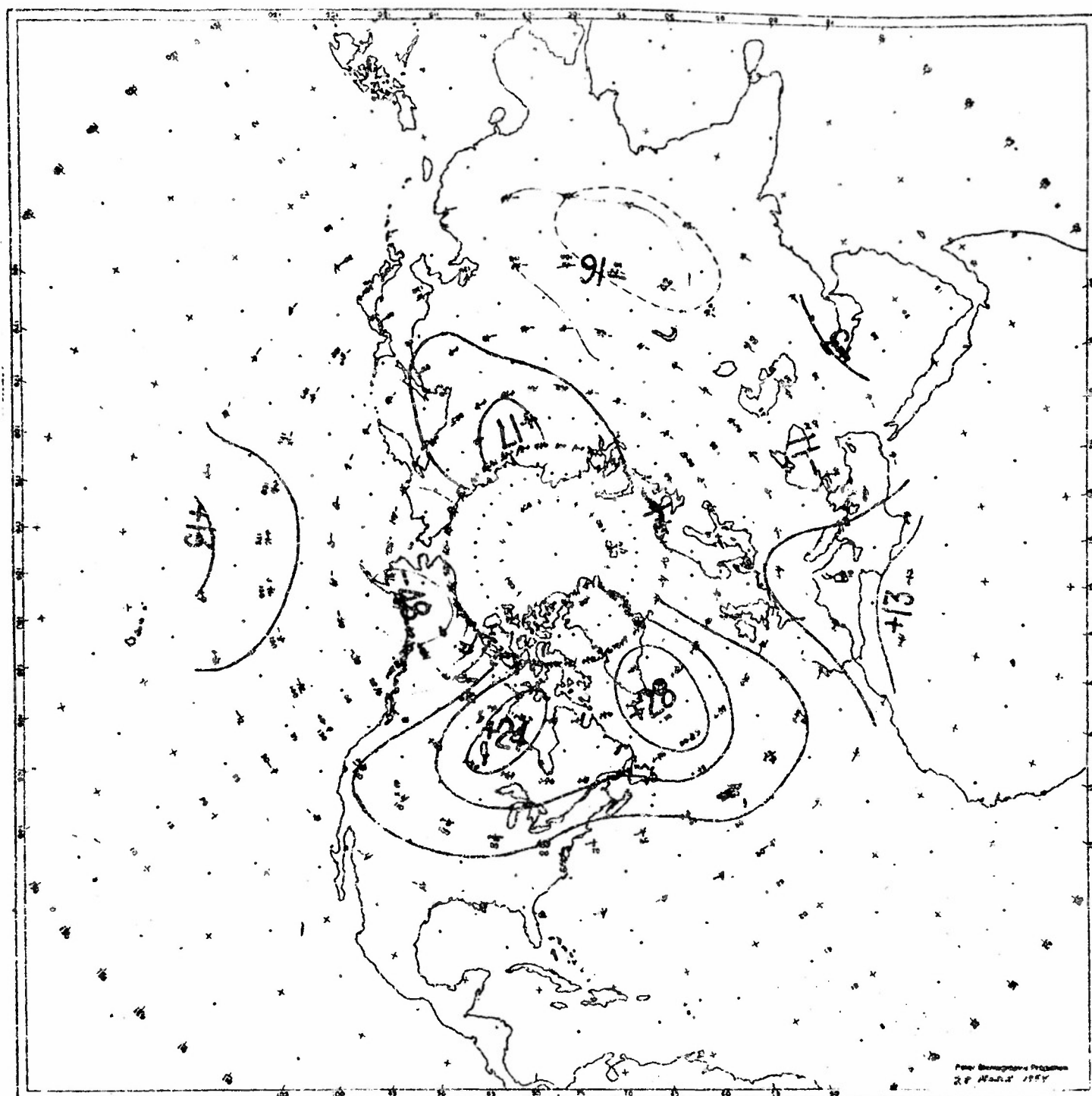


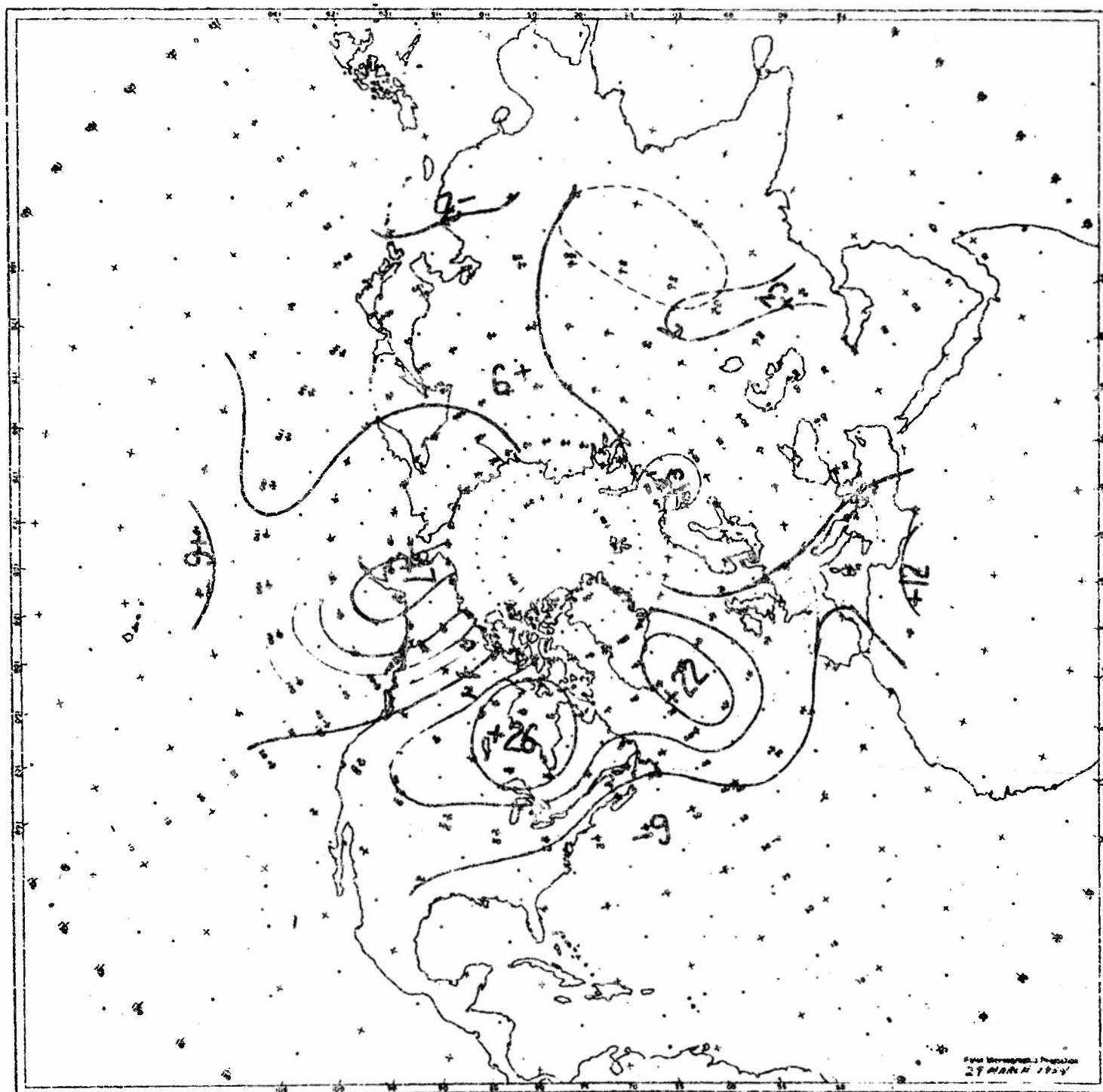
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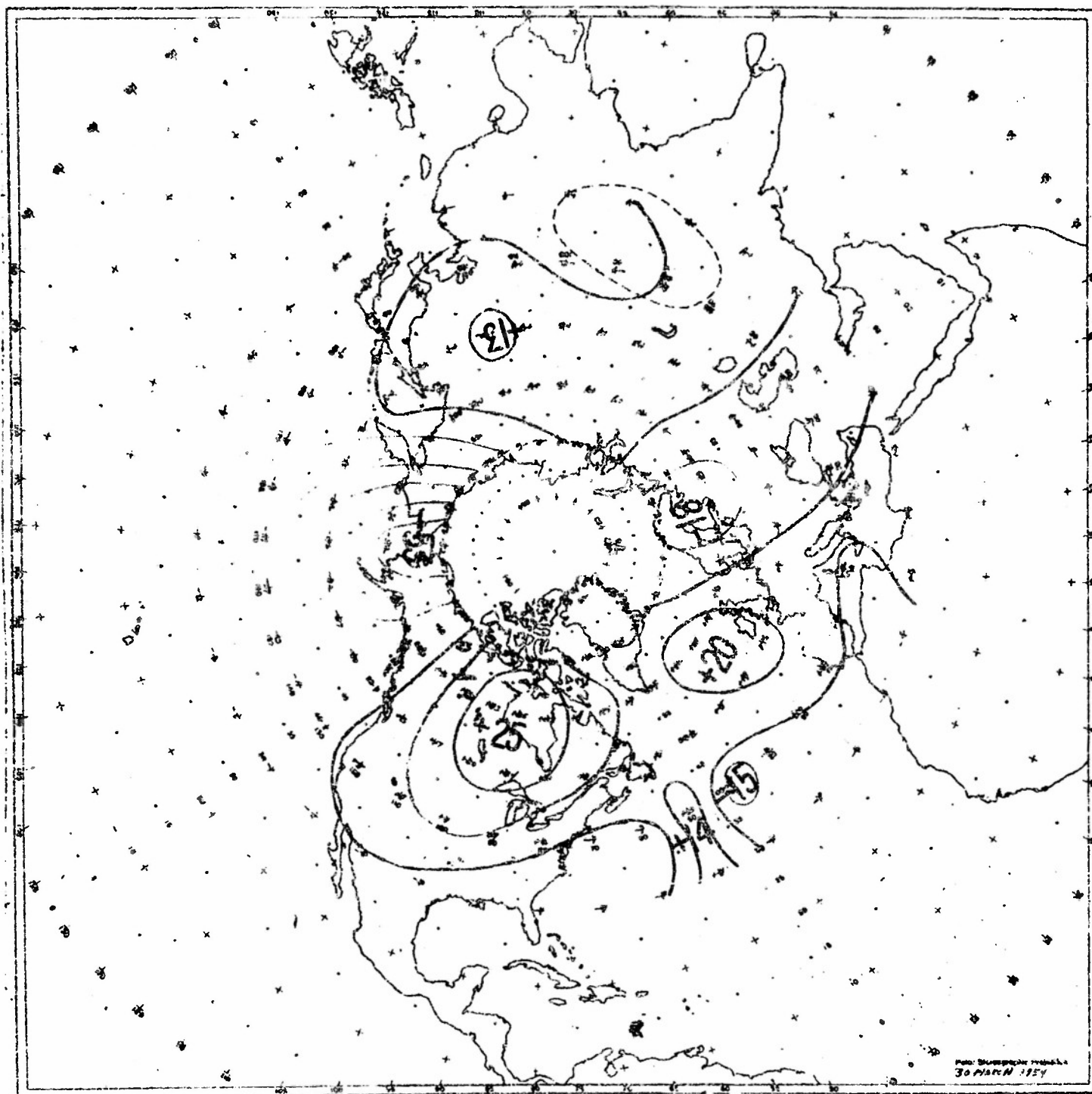


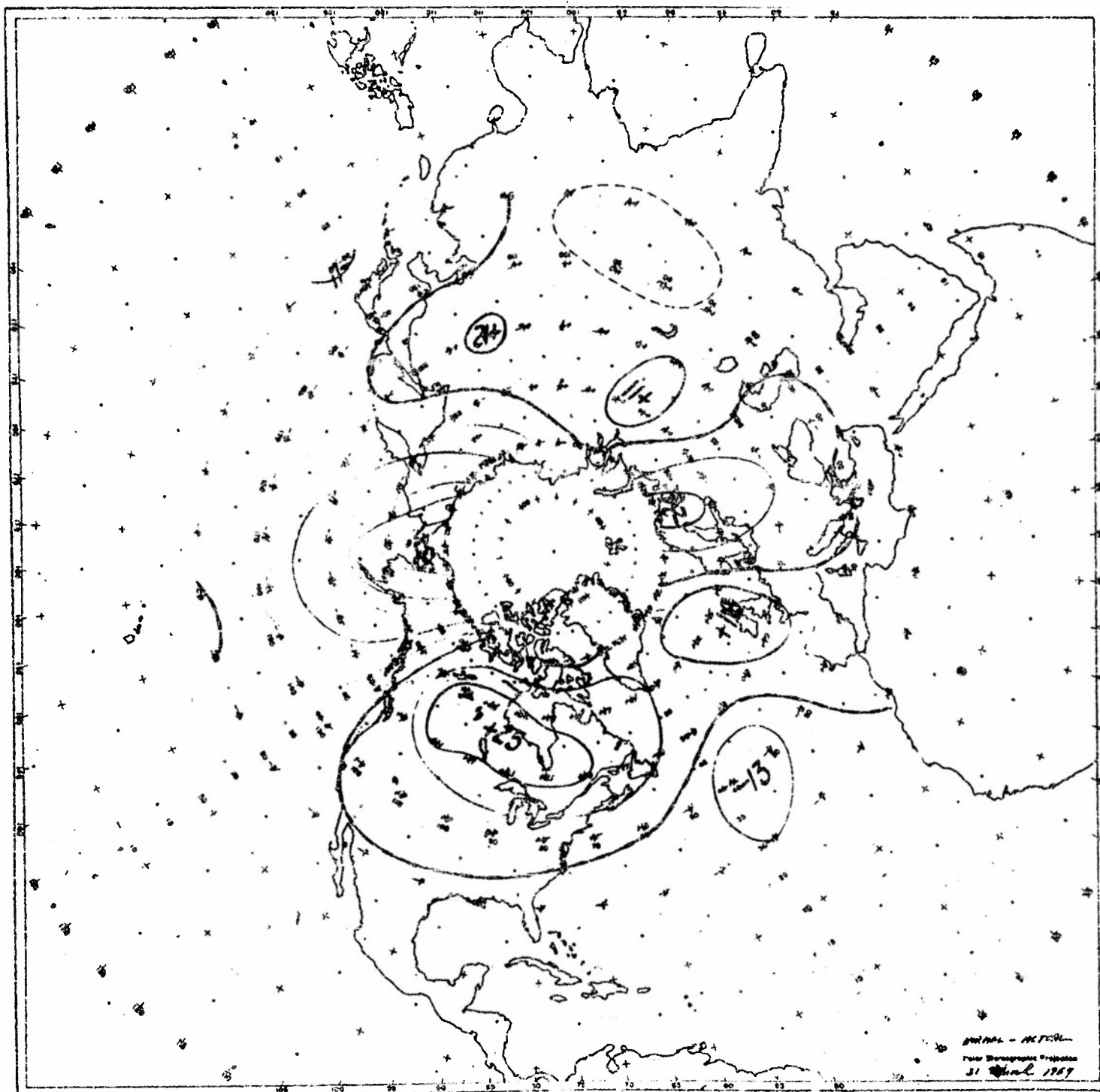






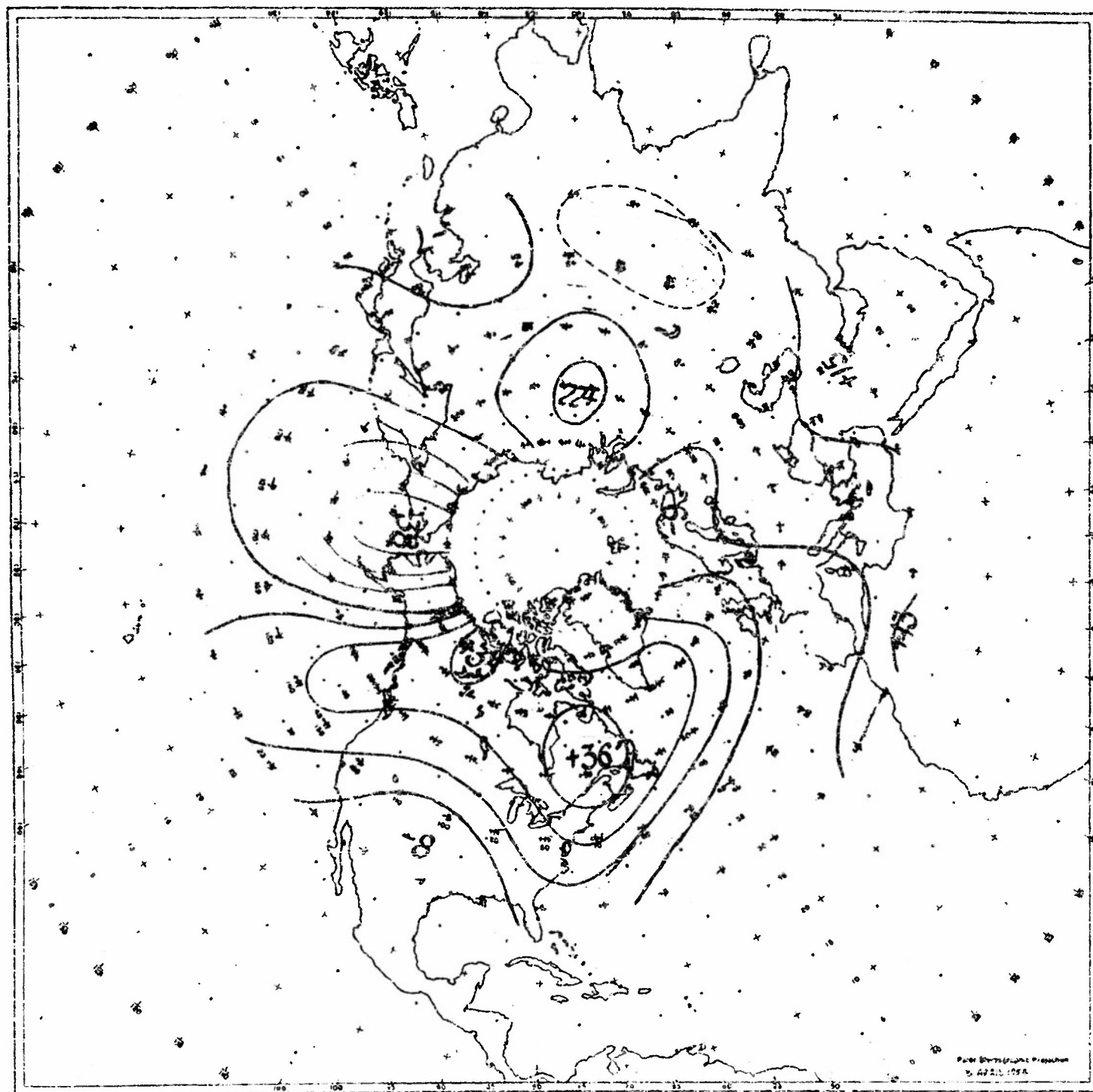


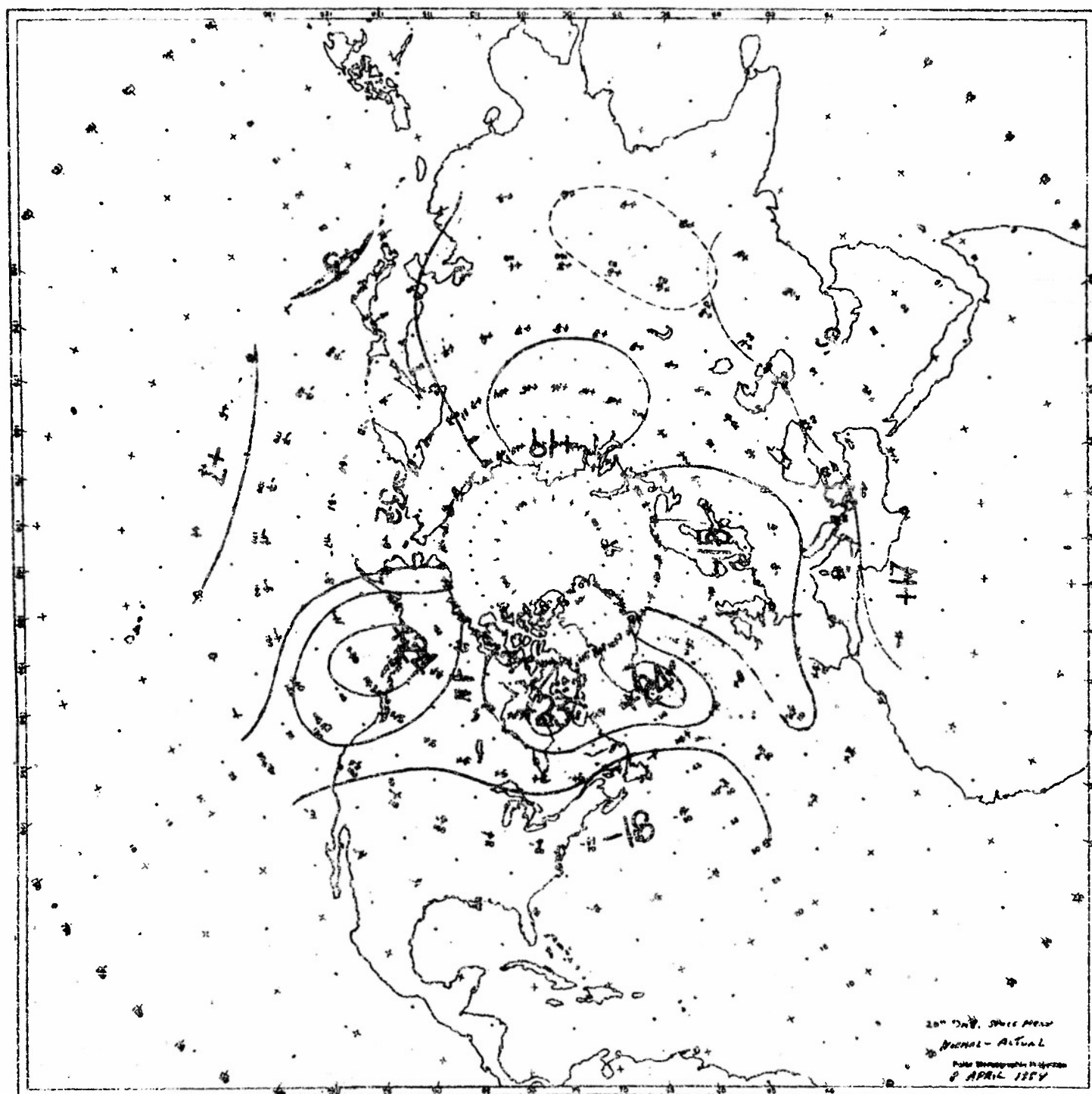




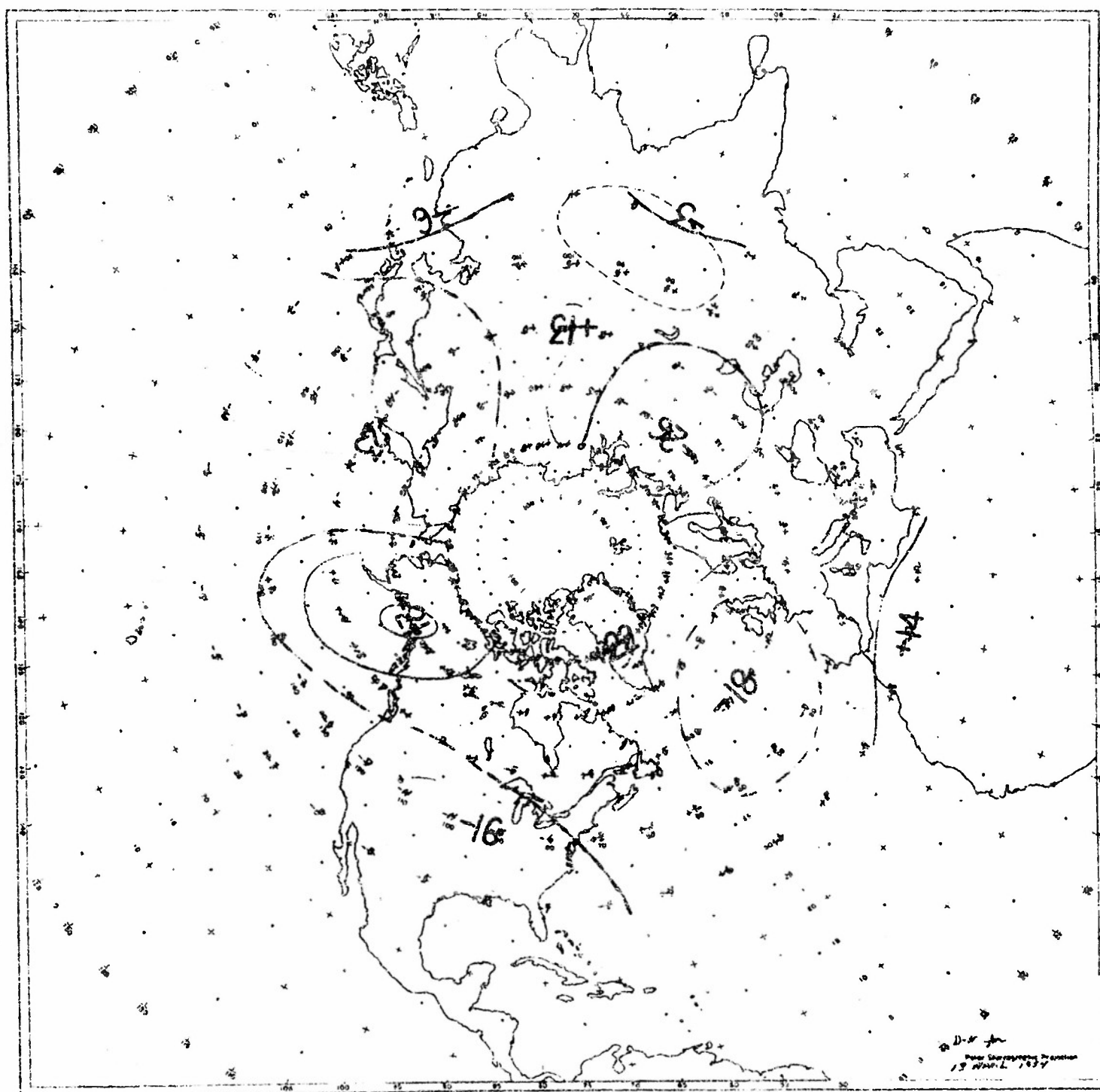
Journal - HCT-96  
 From Micrograph Collection  
 31 April 1989

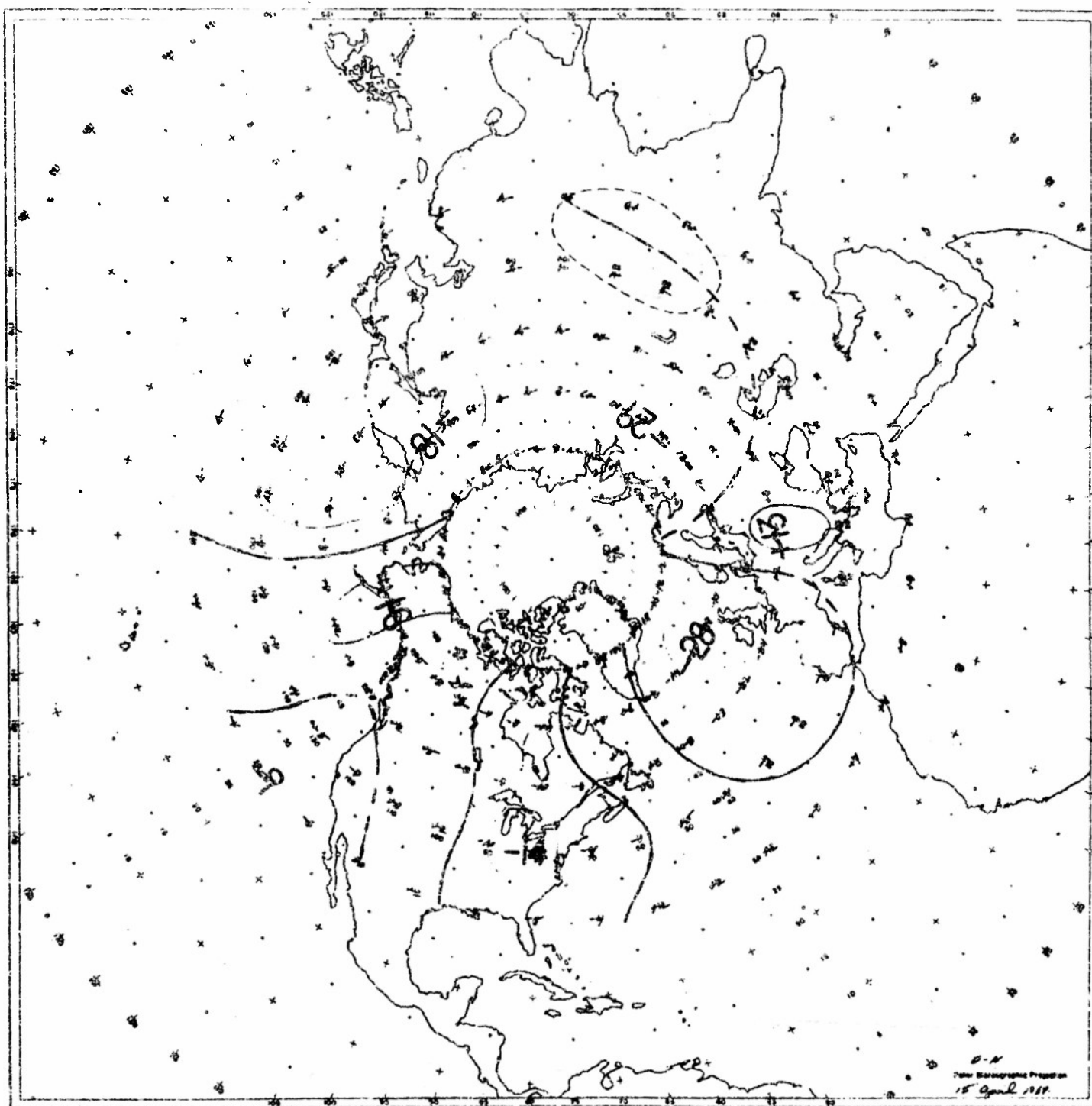


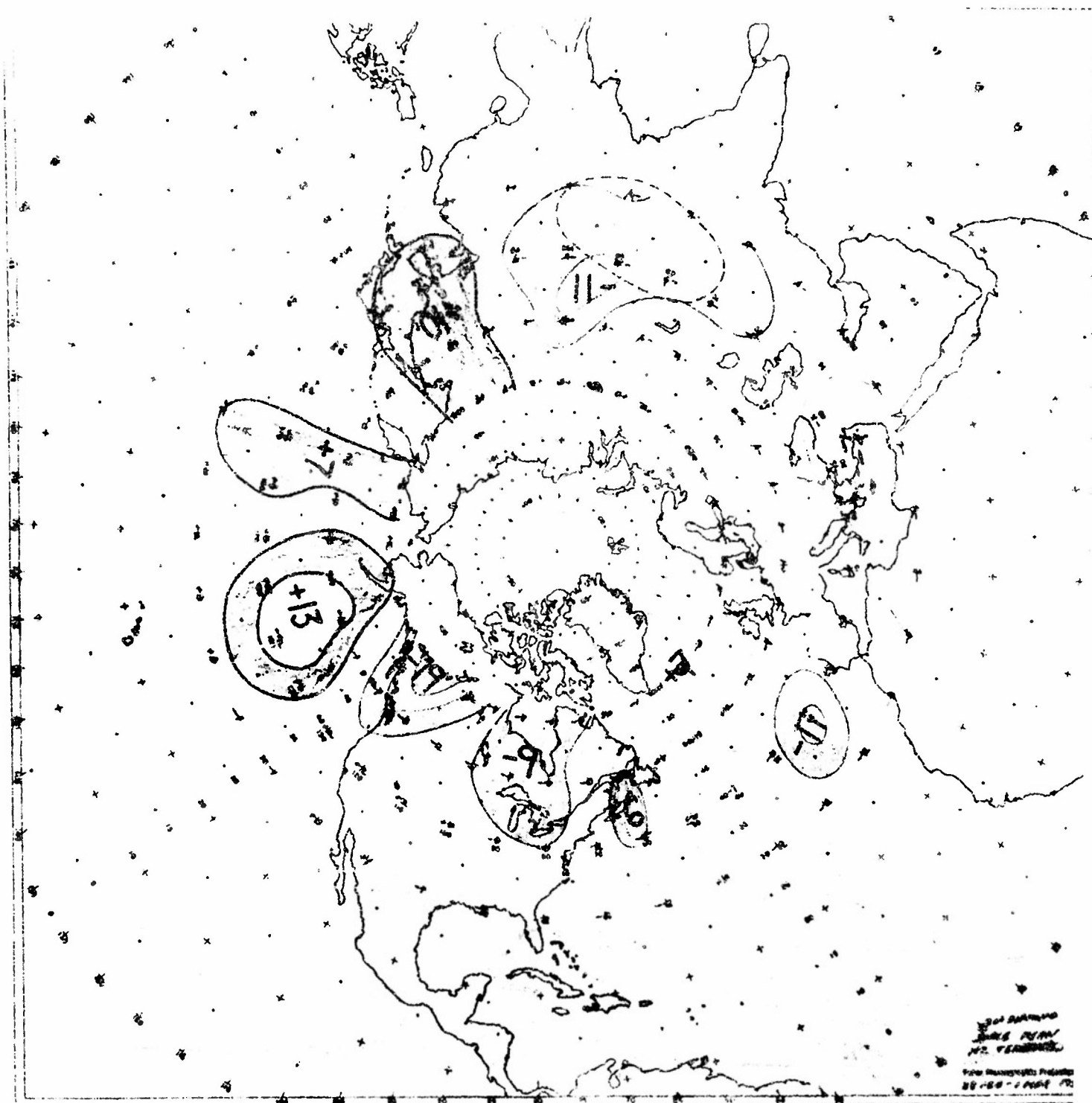




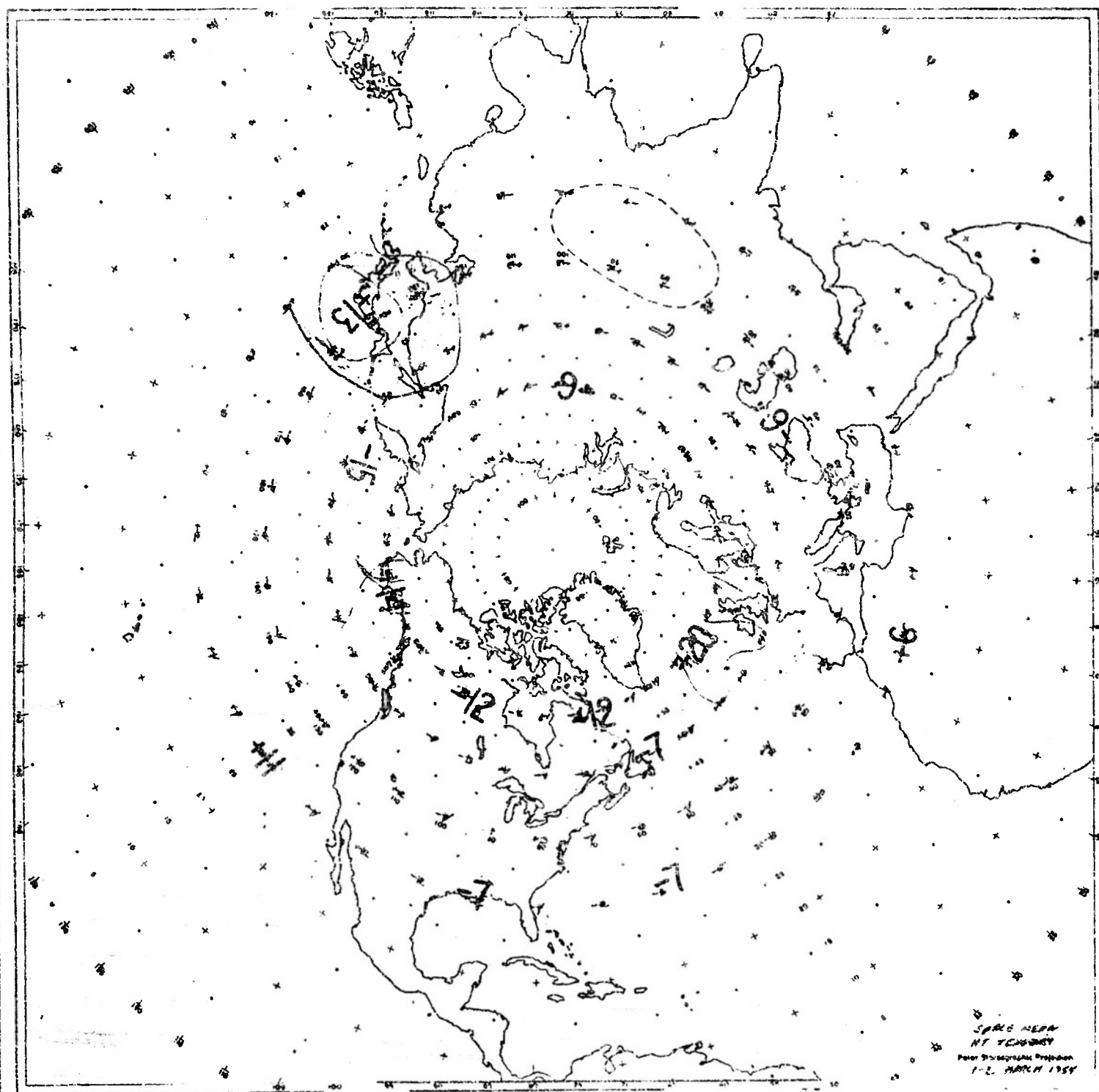
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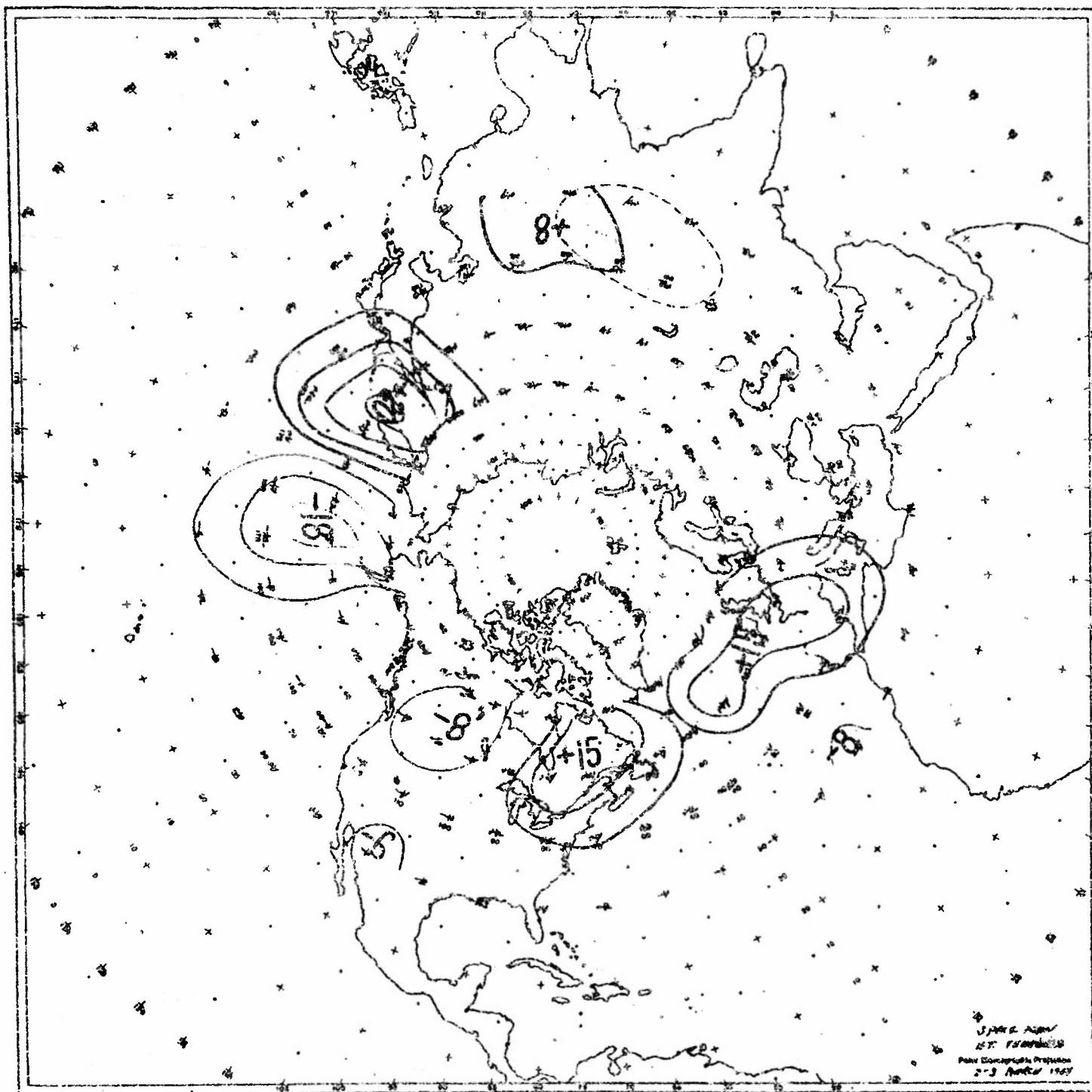


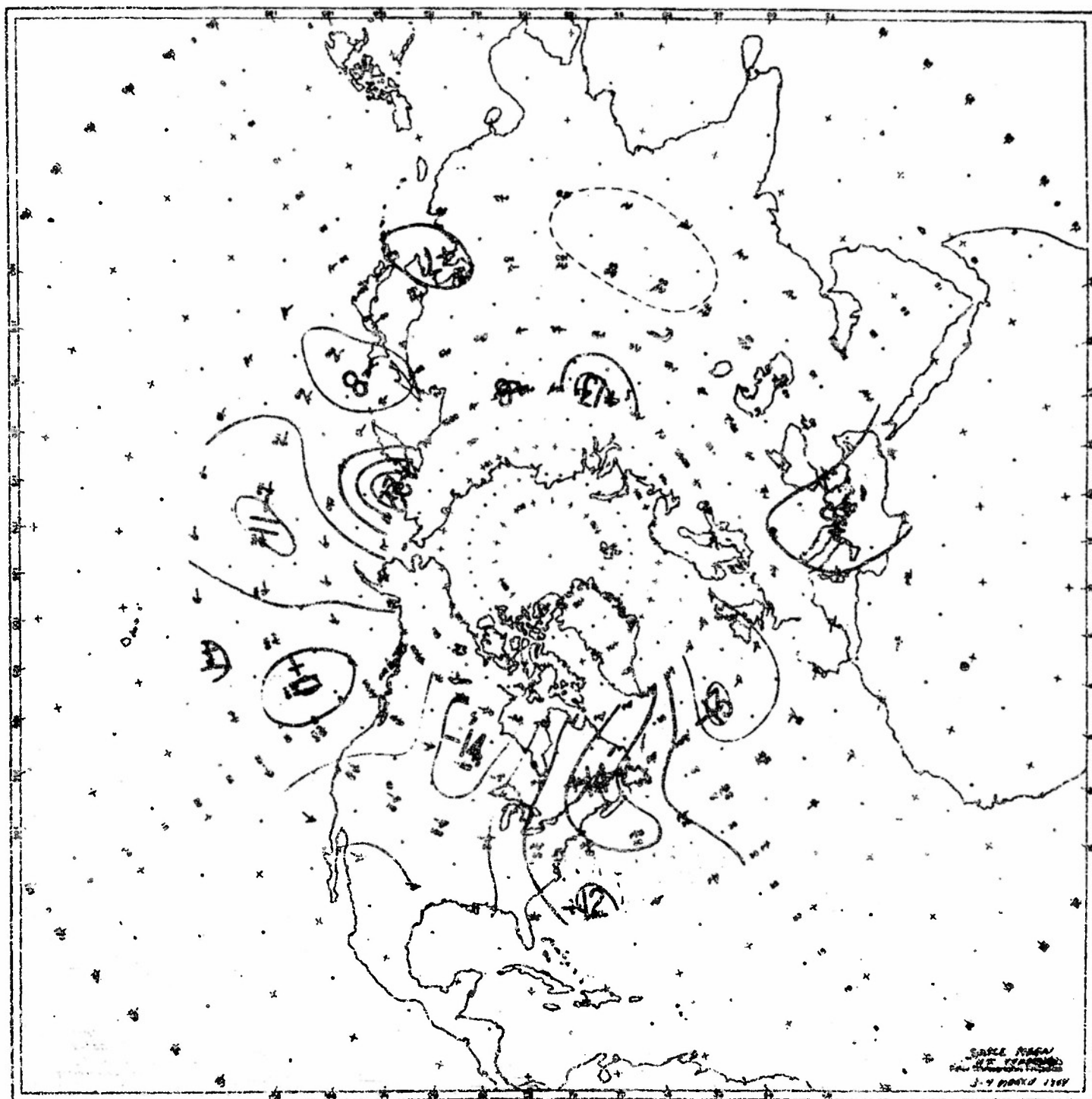


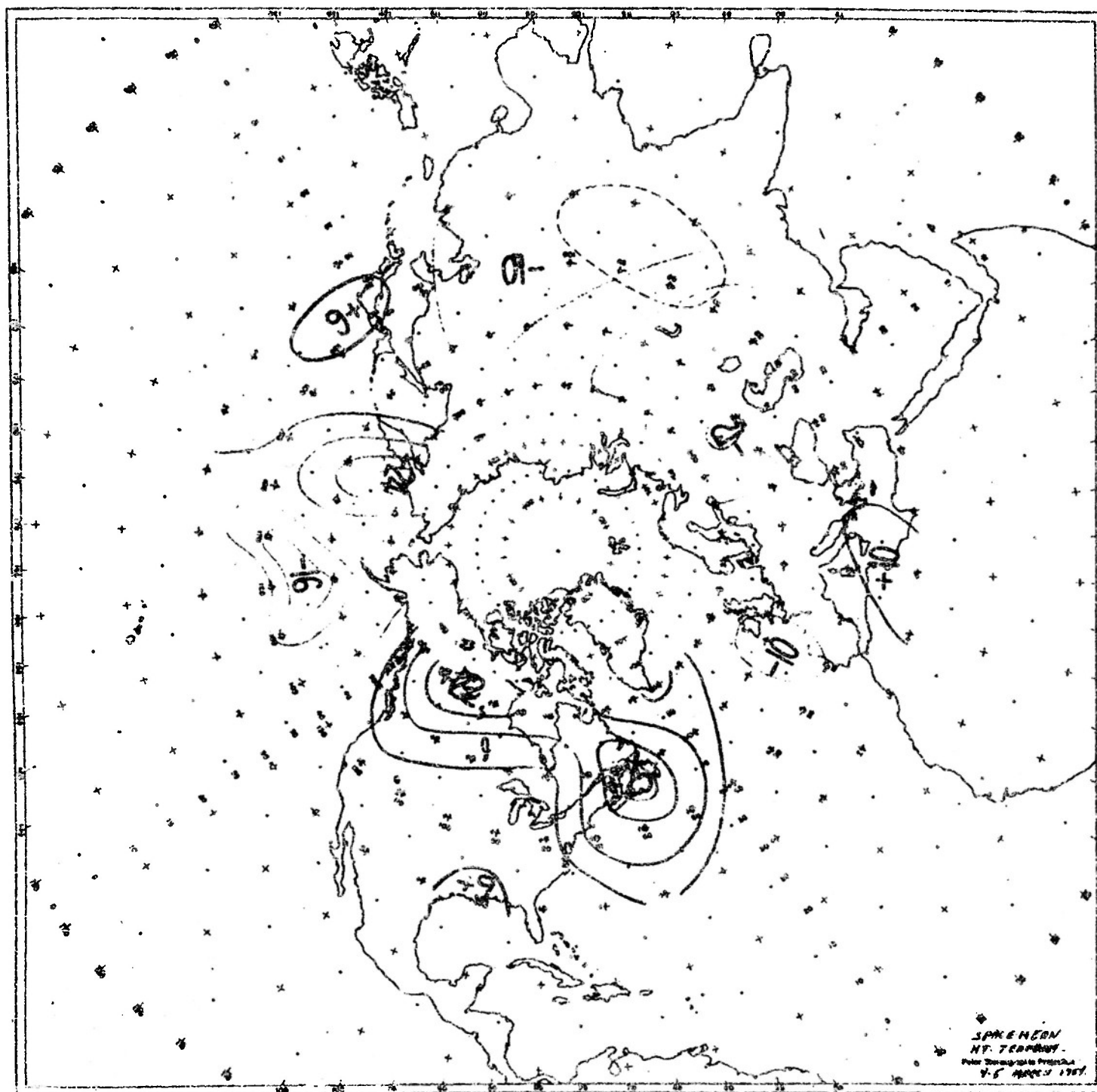


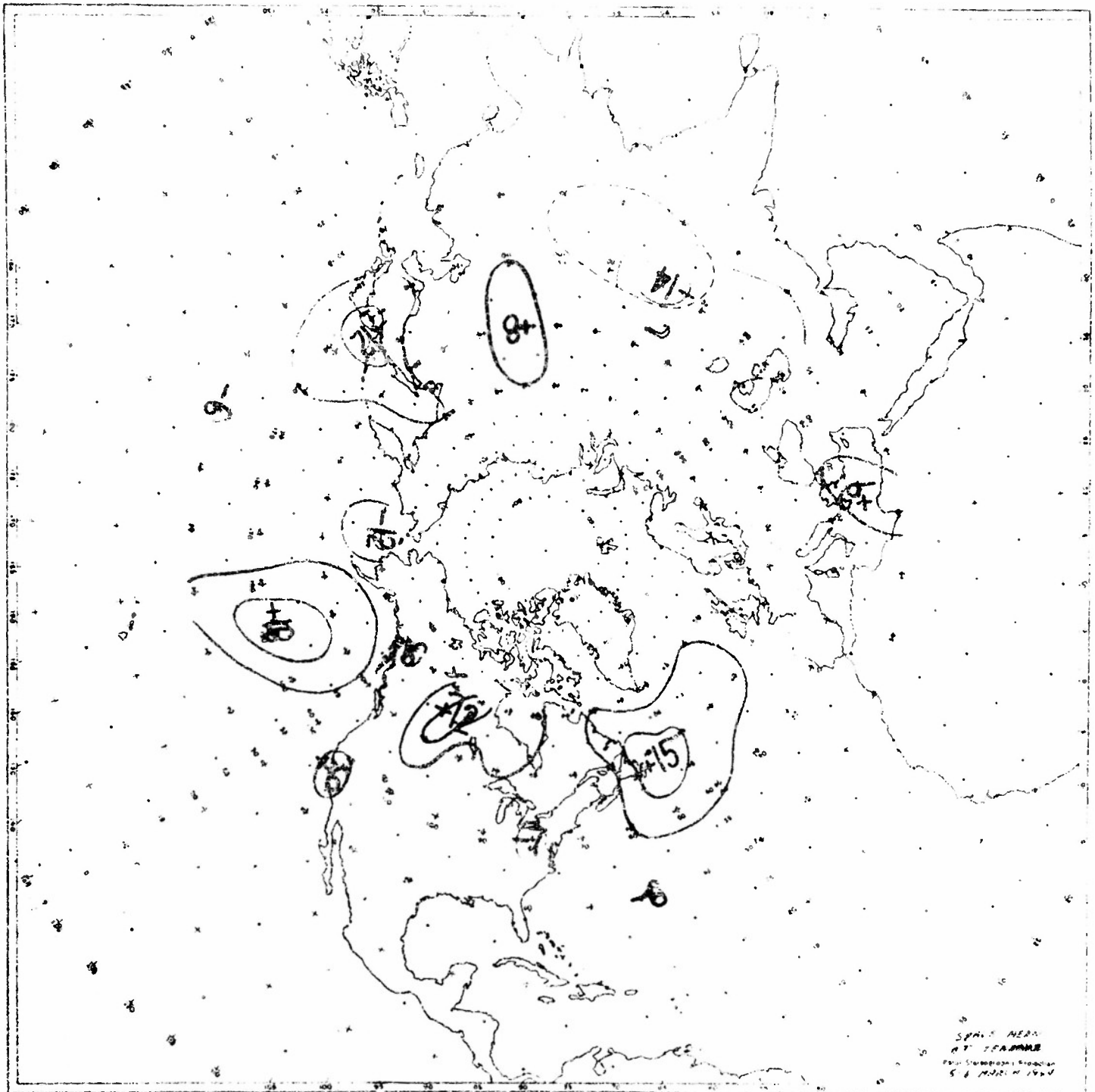






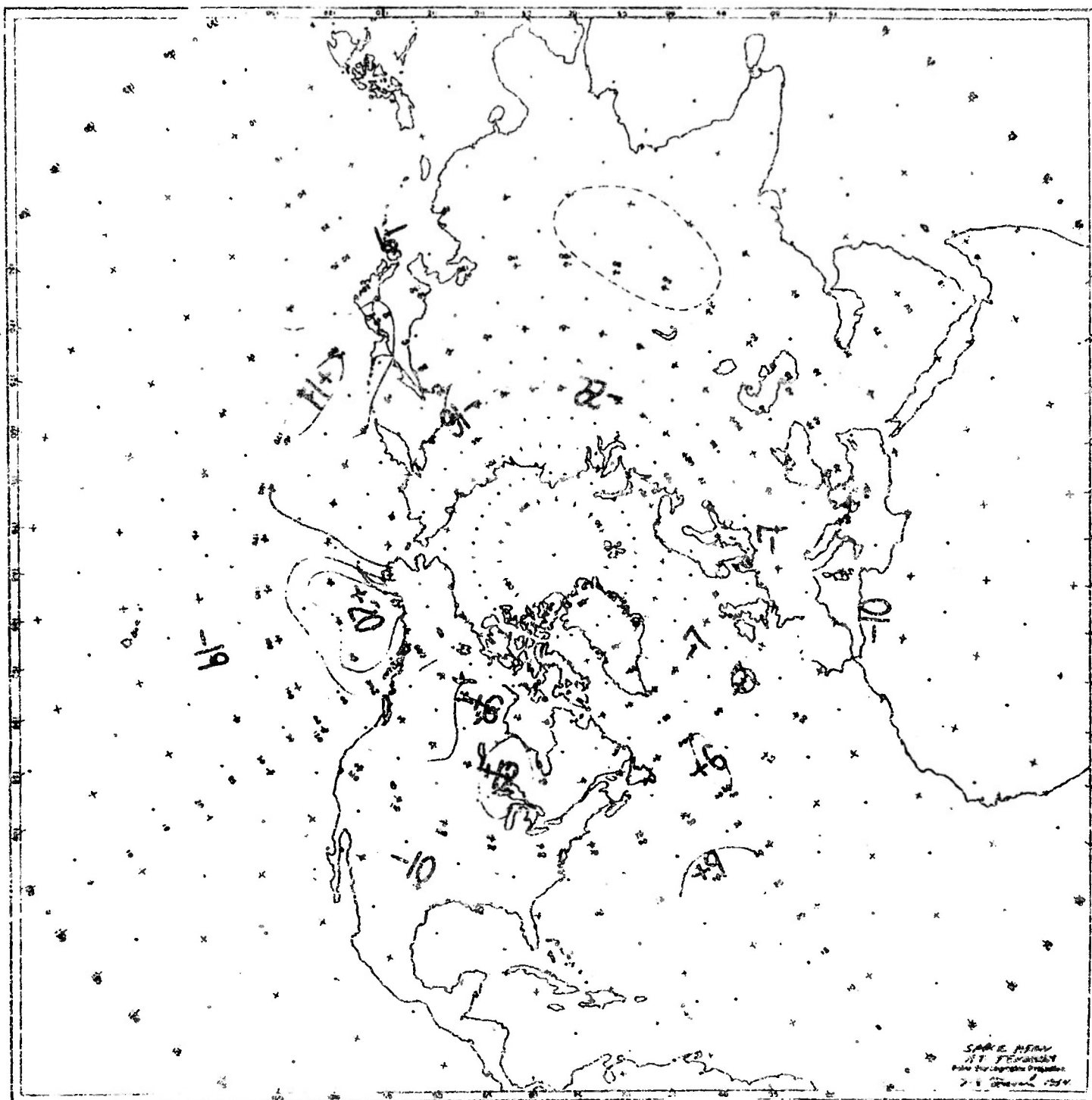


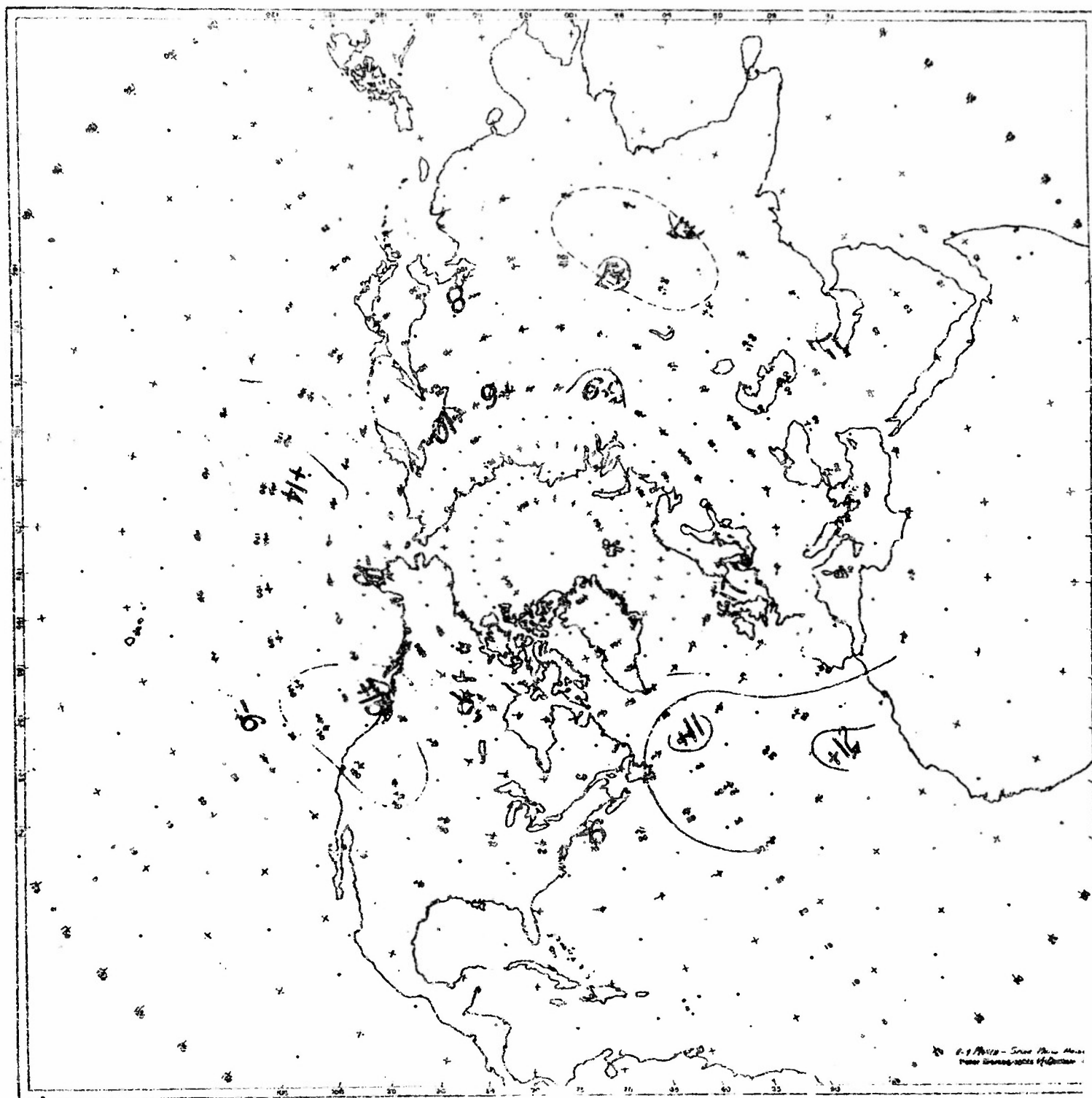


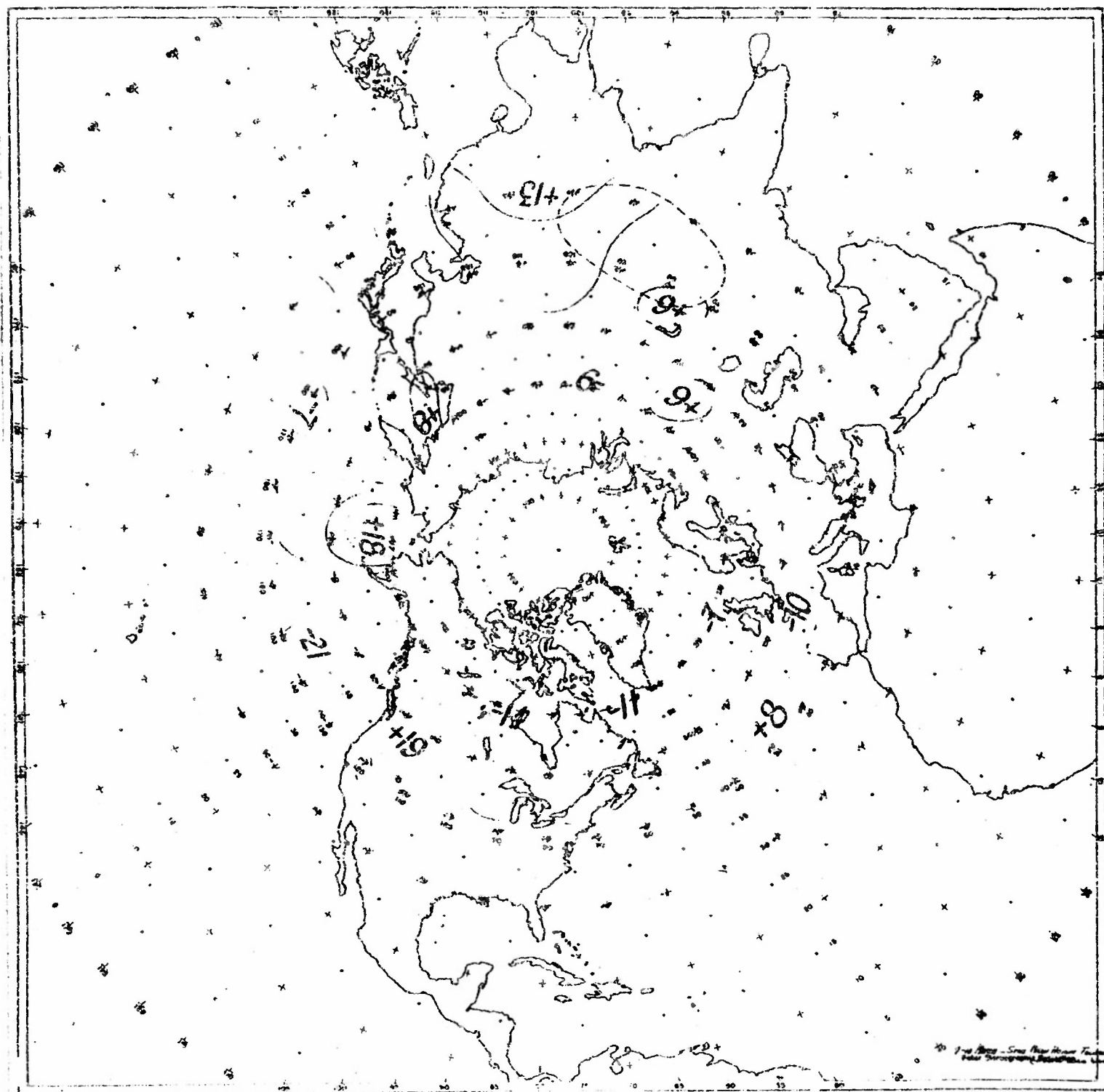


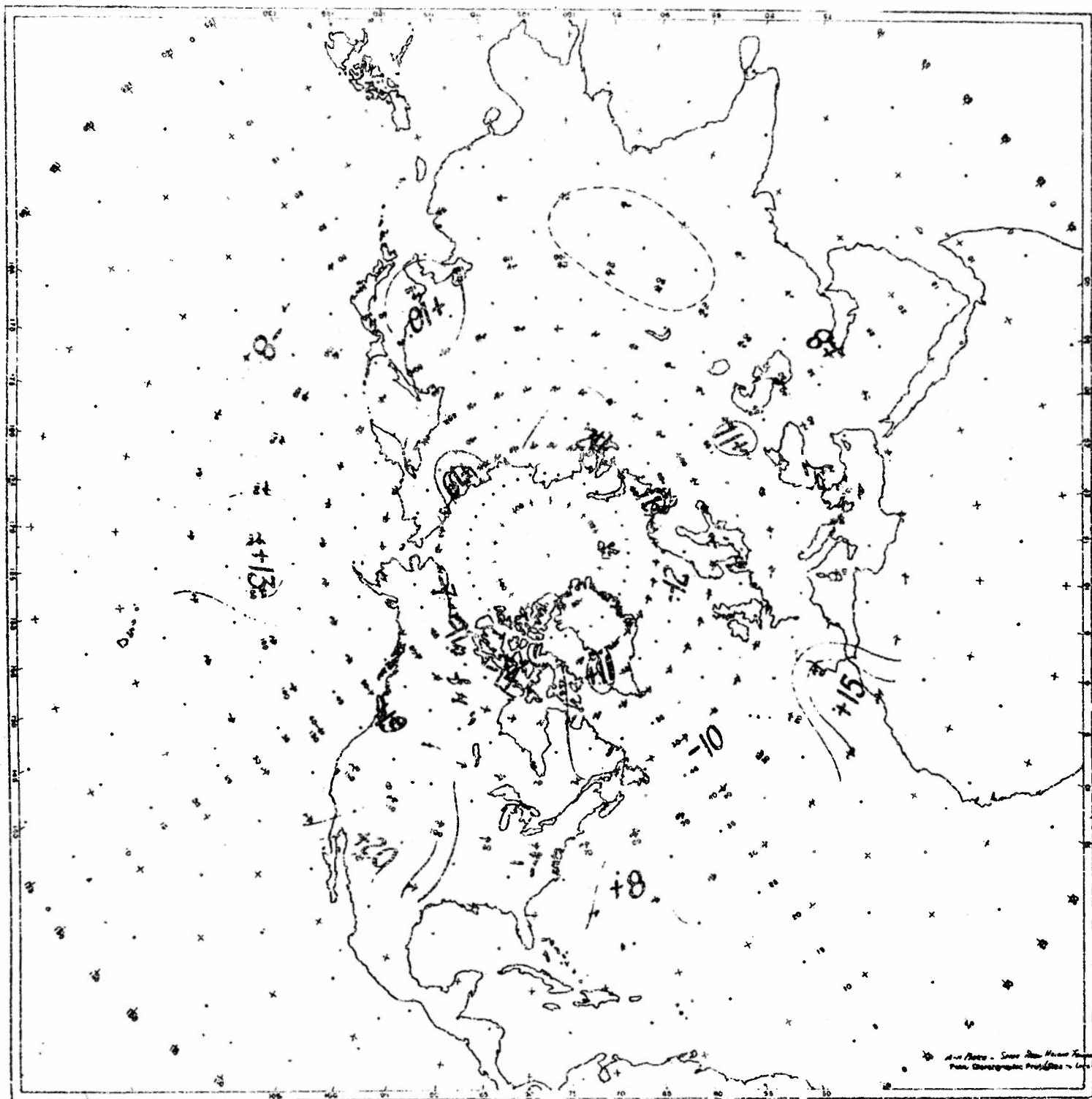






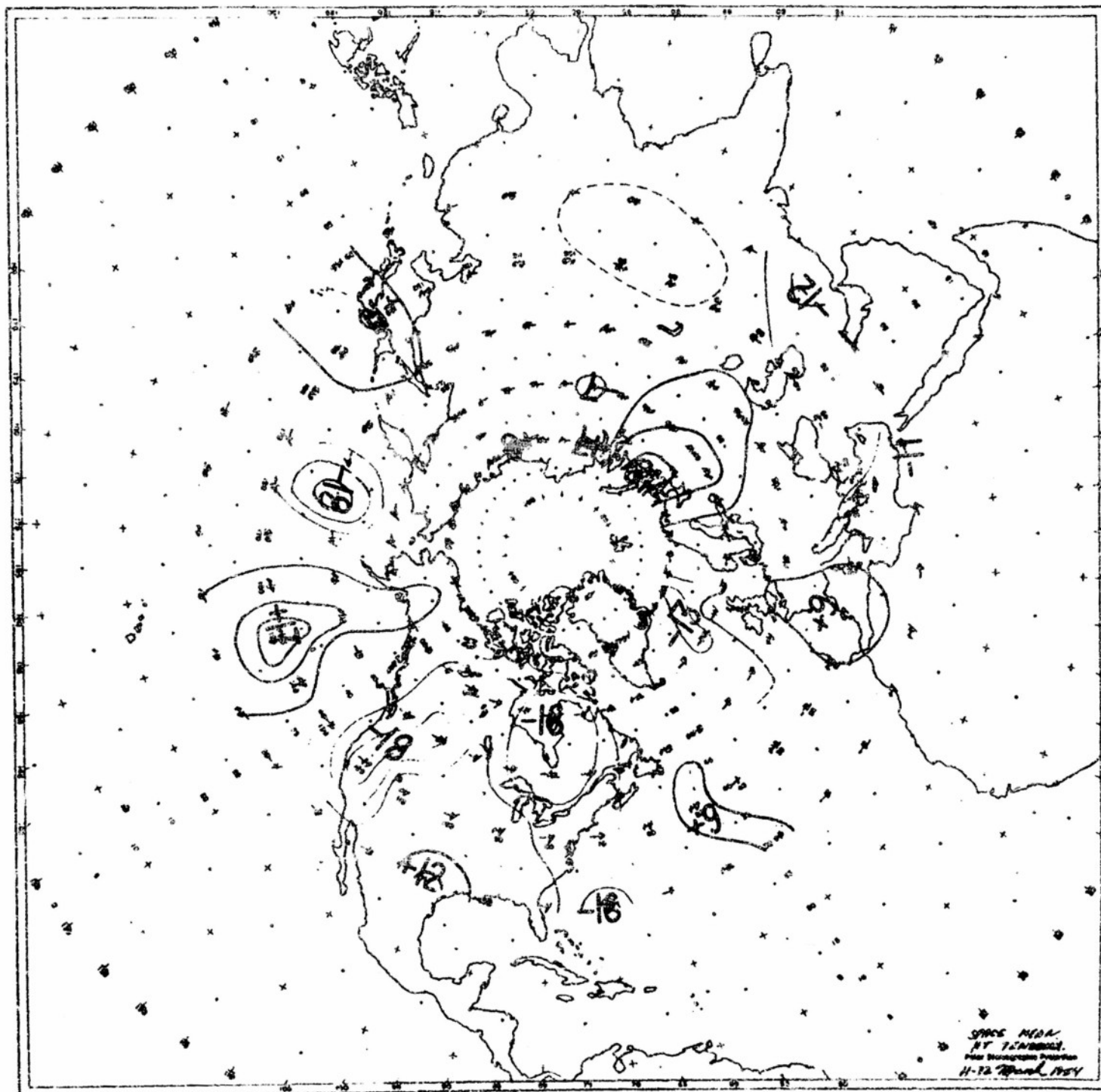


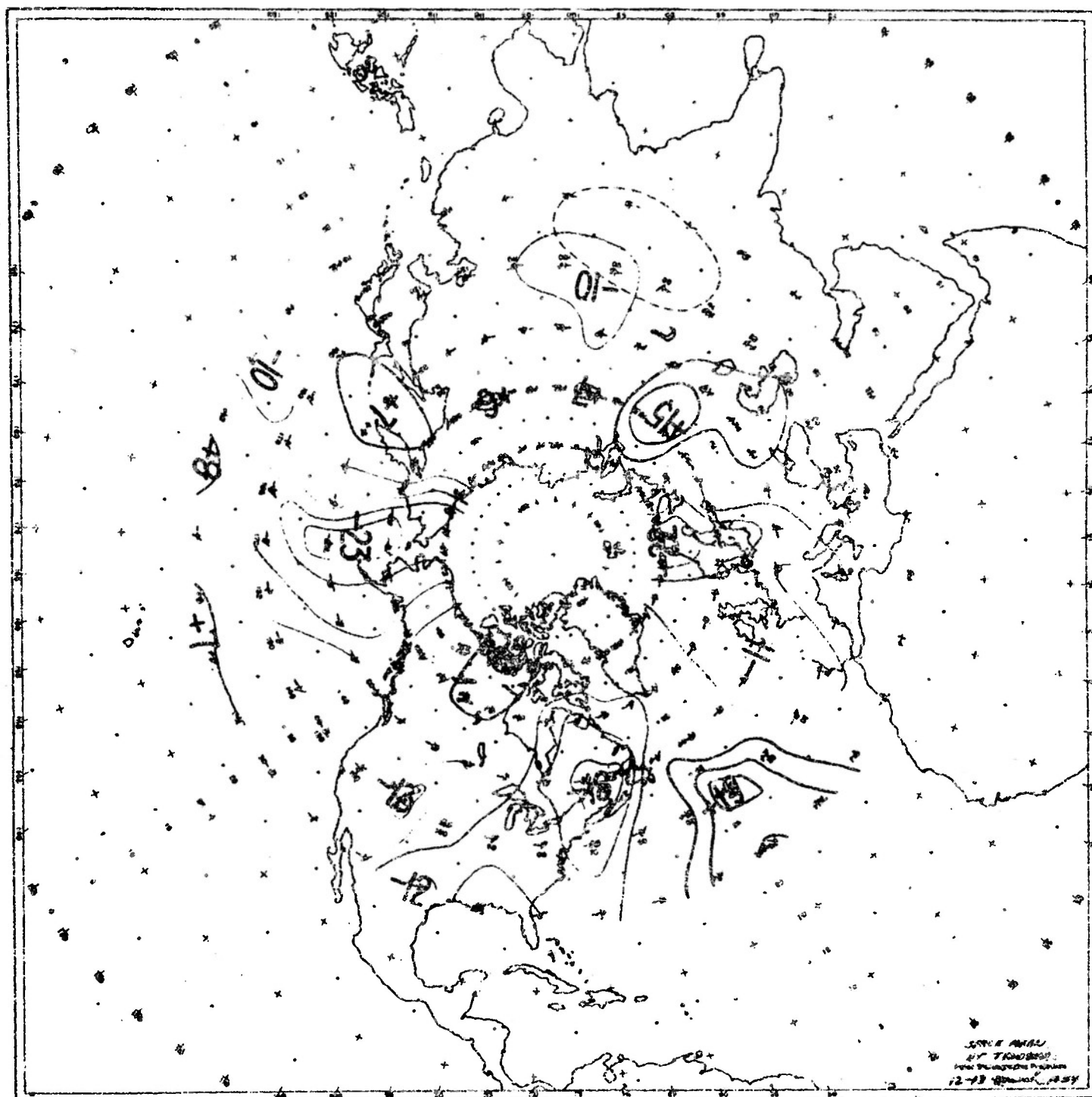




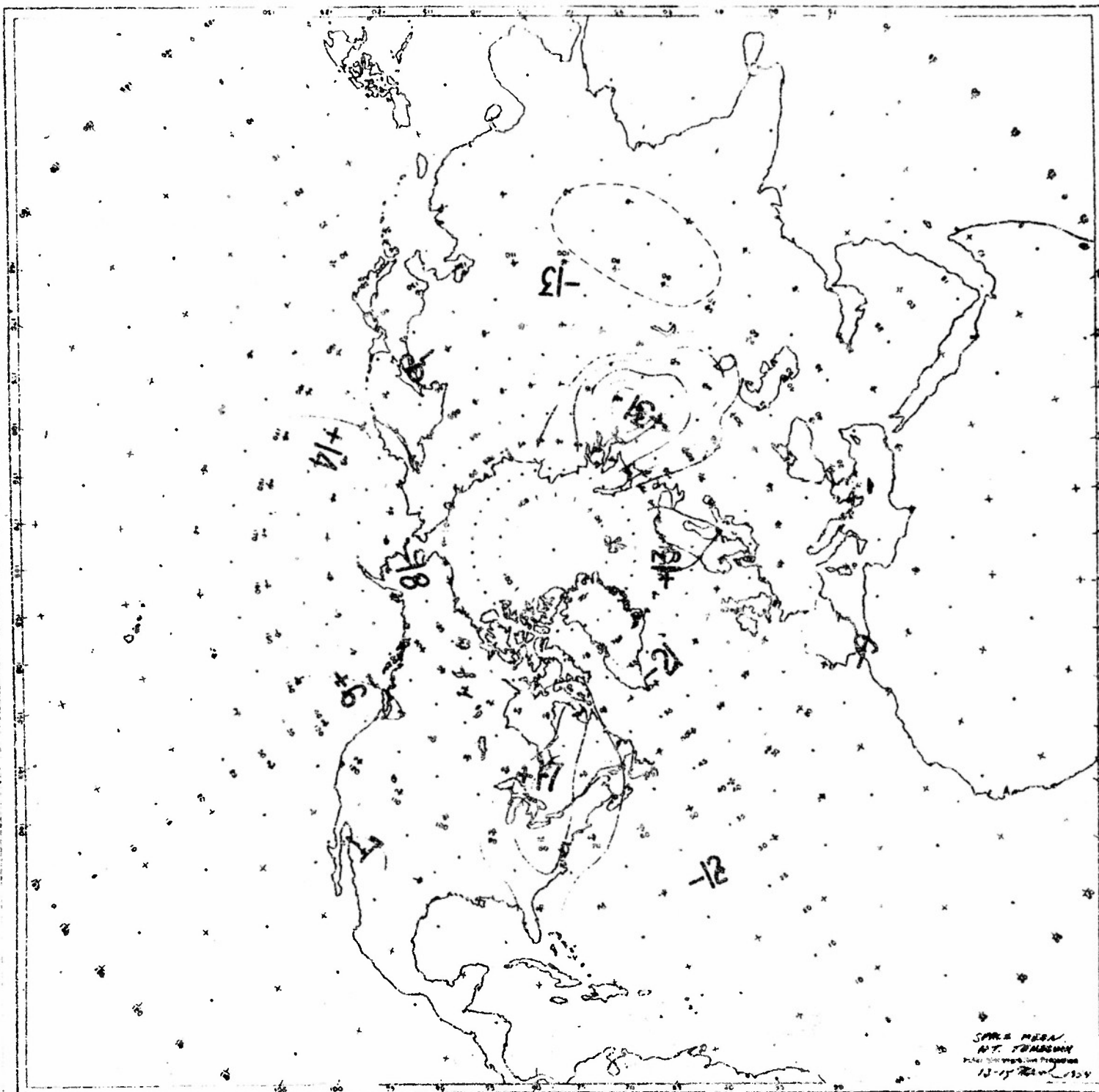


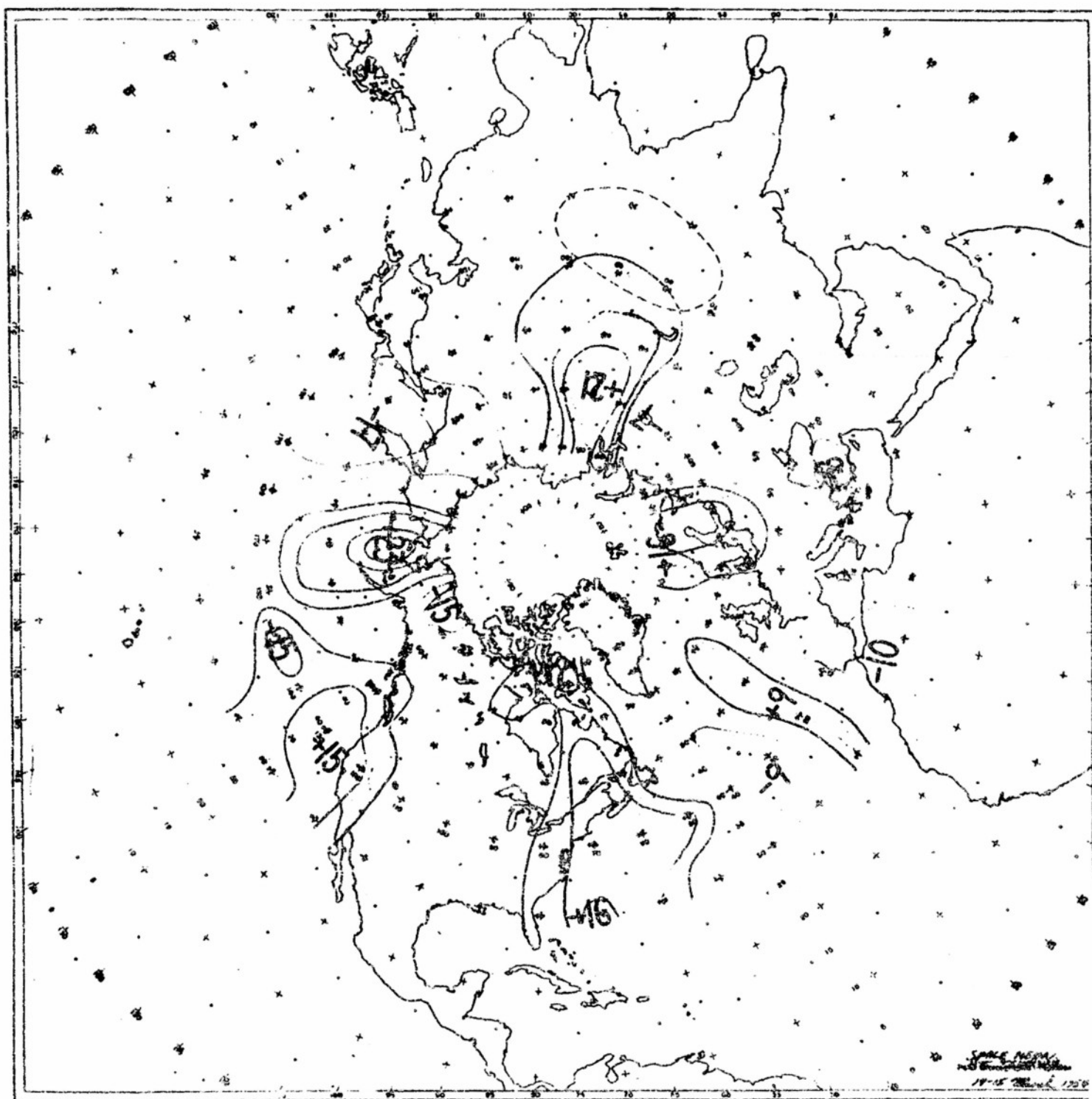
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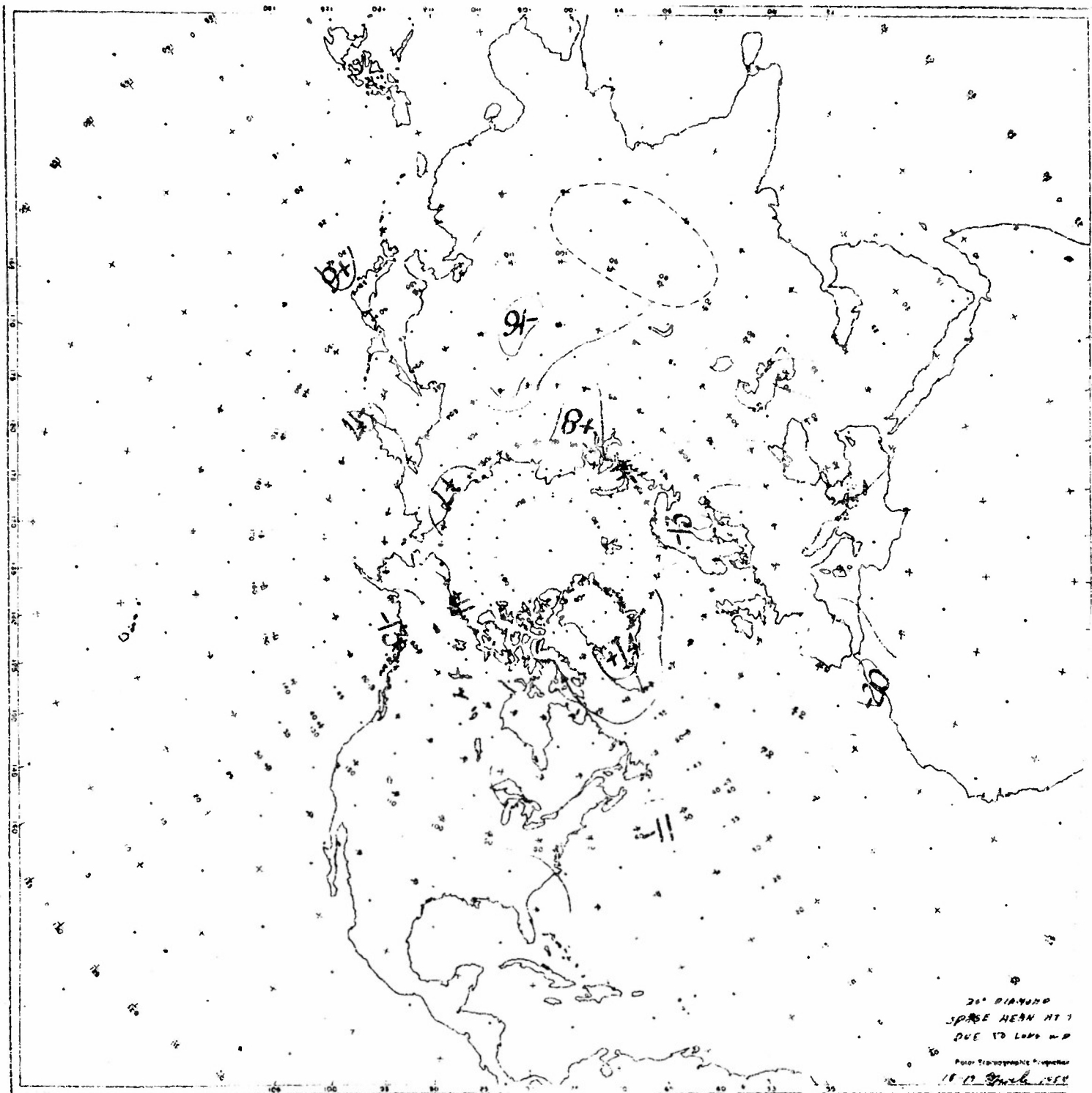




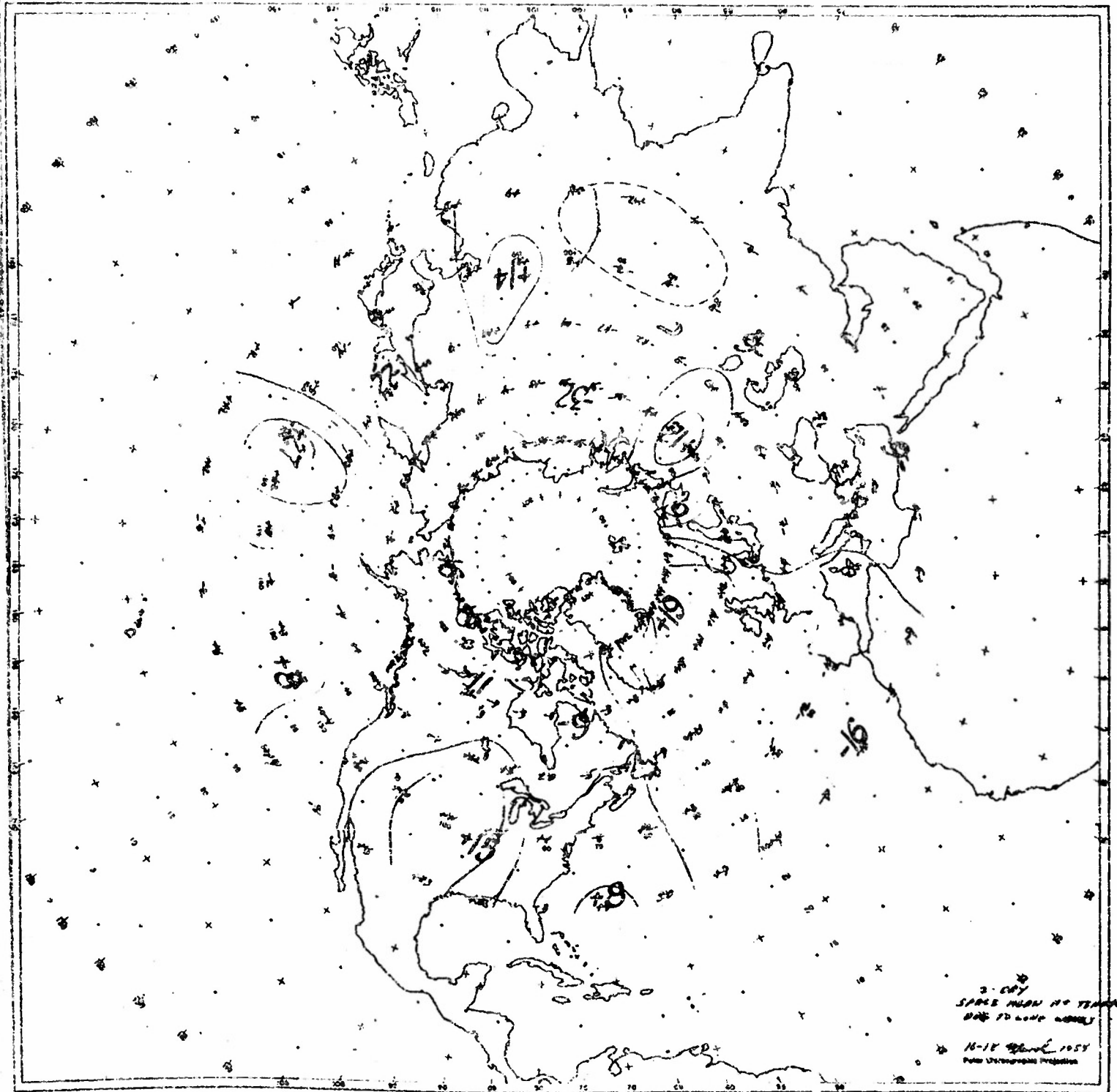
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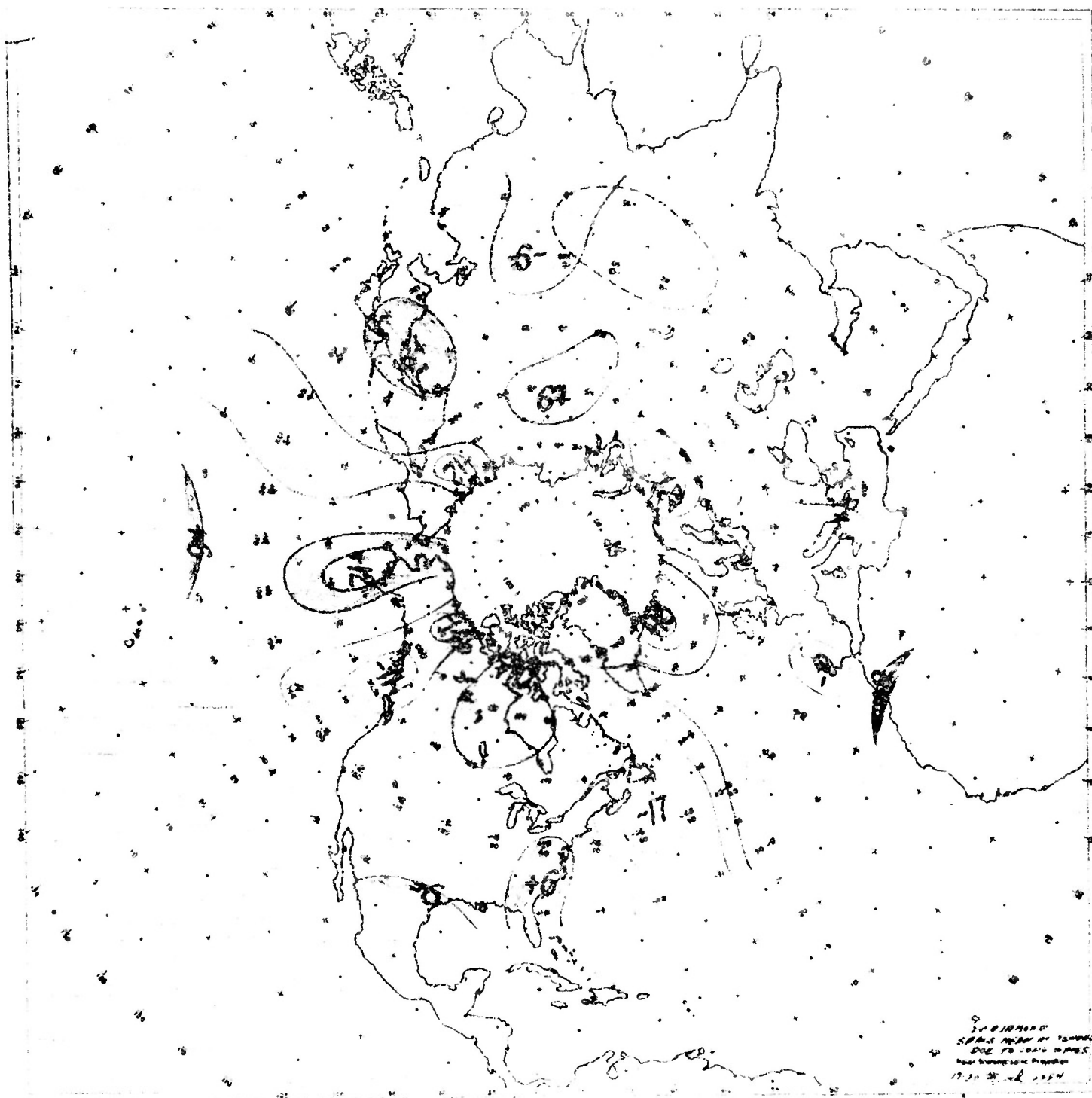


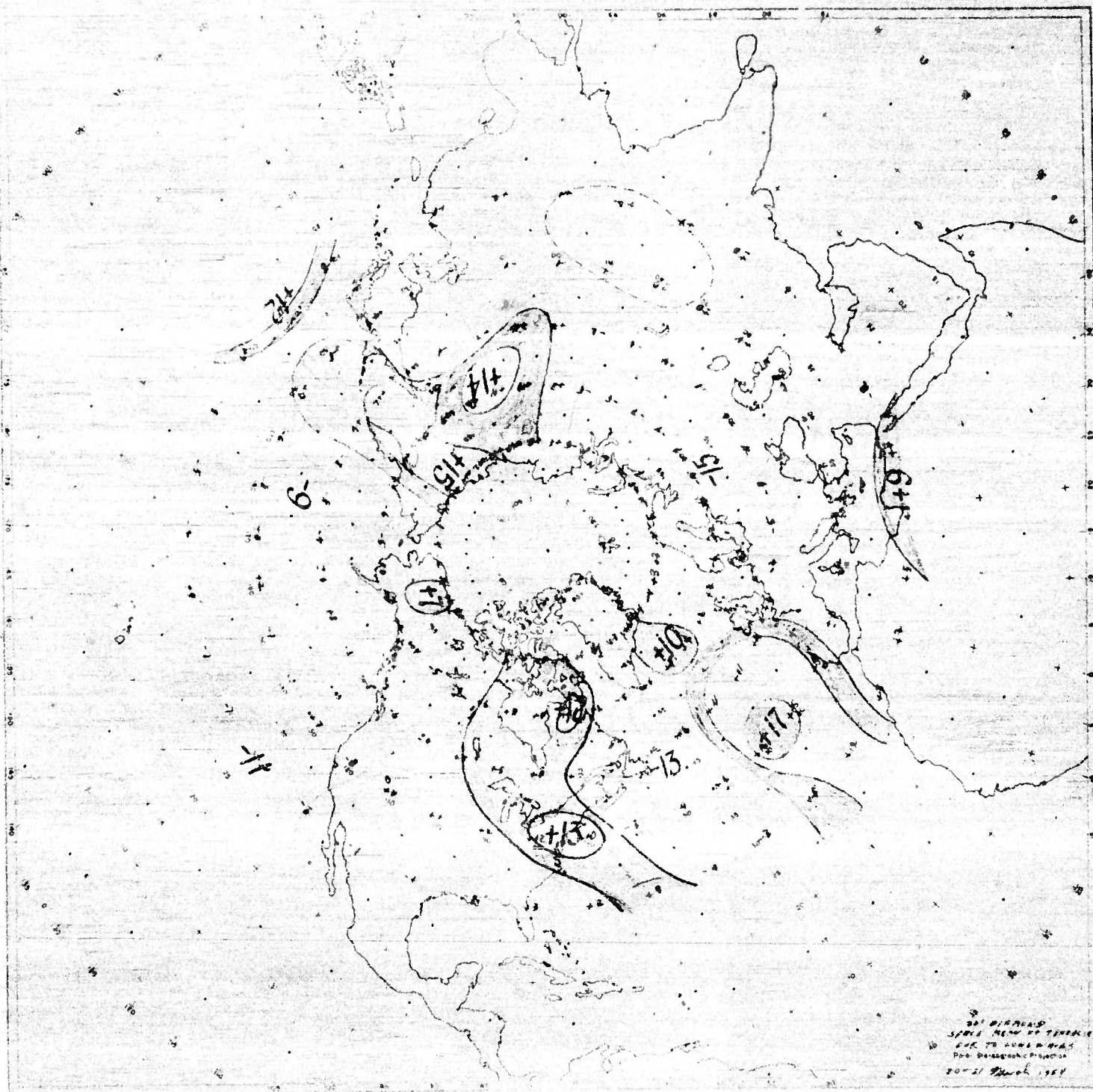


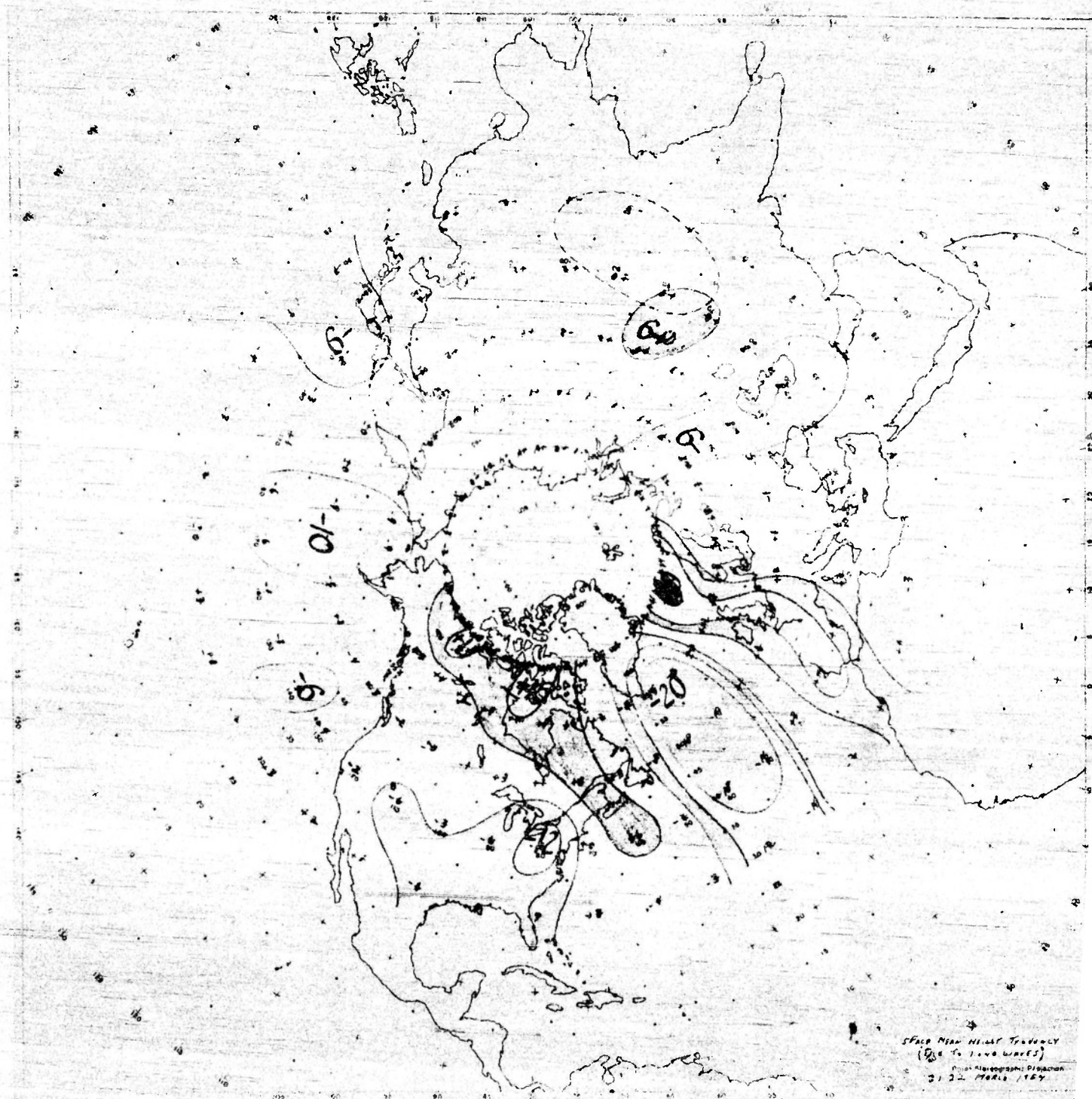




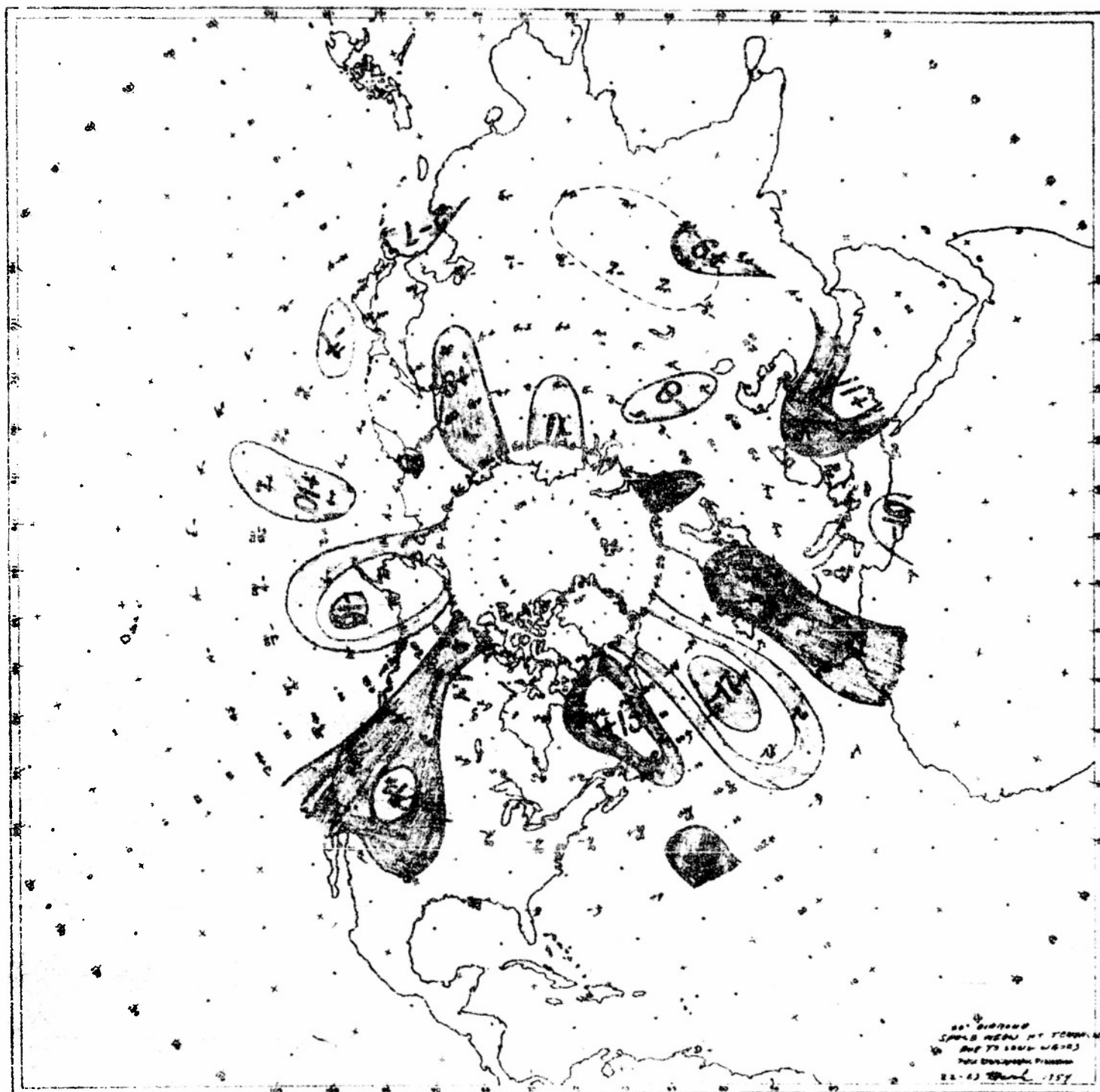




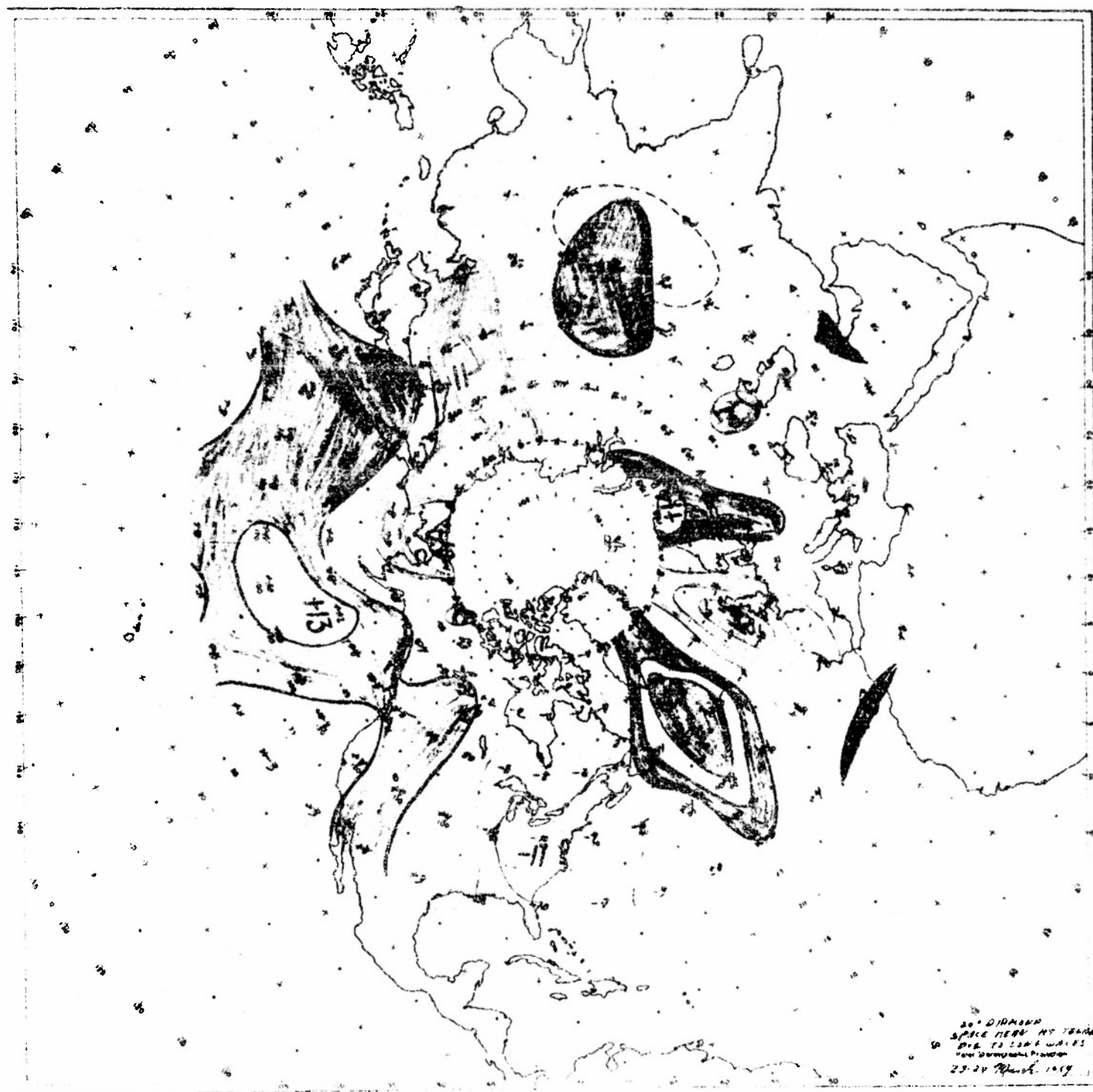


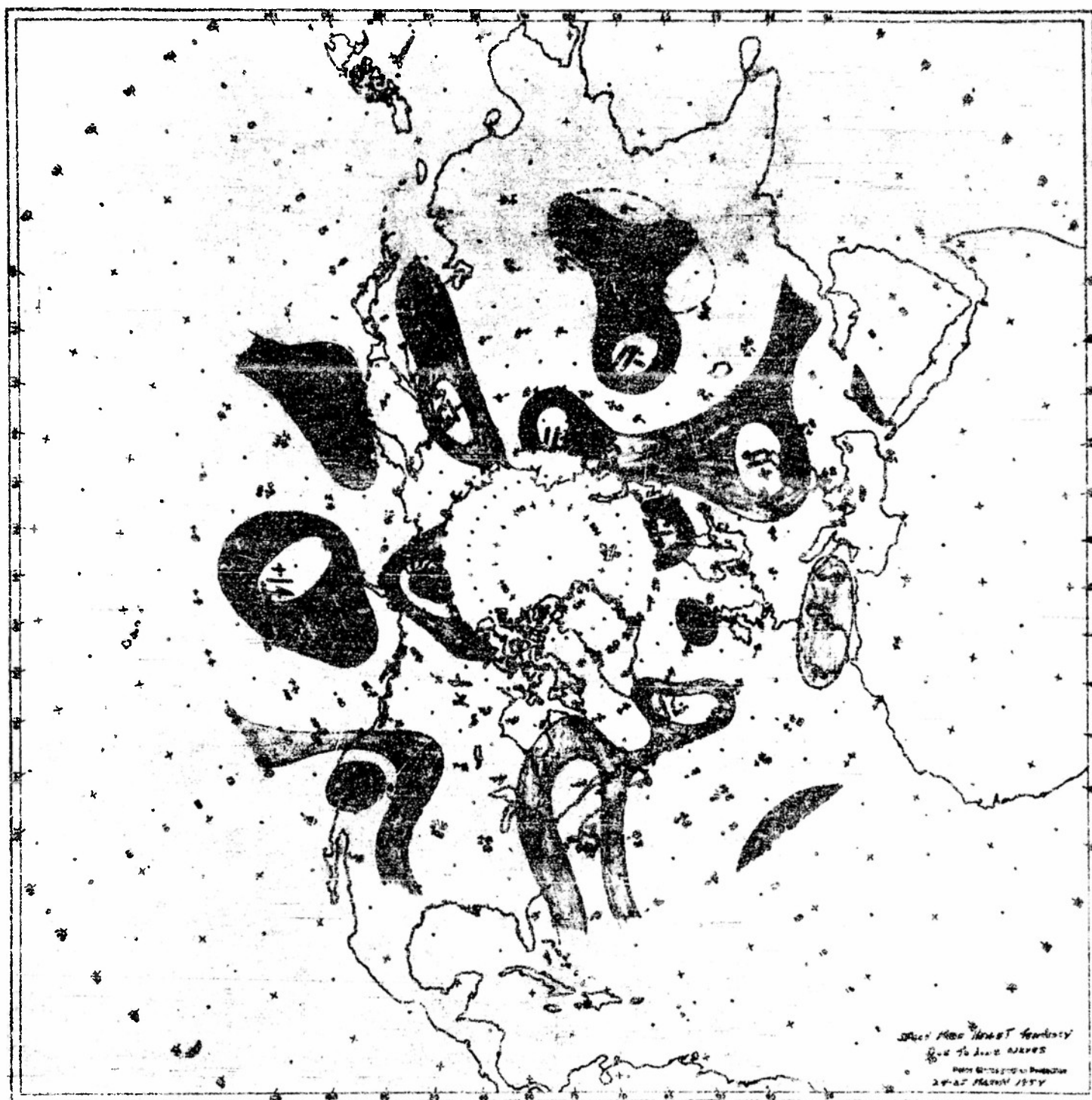




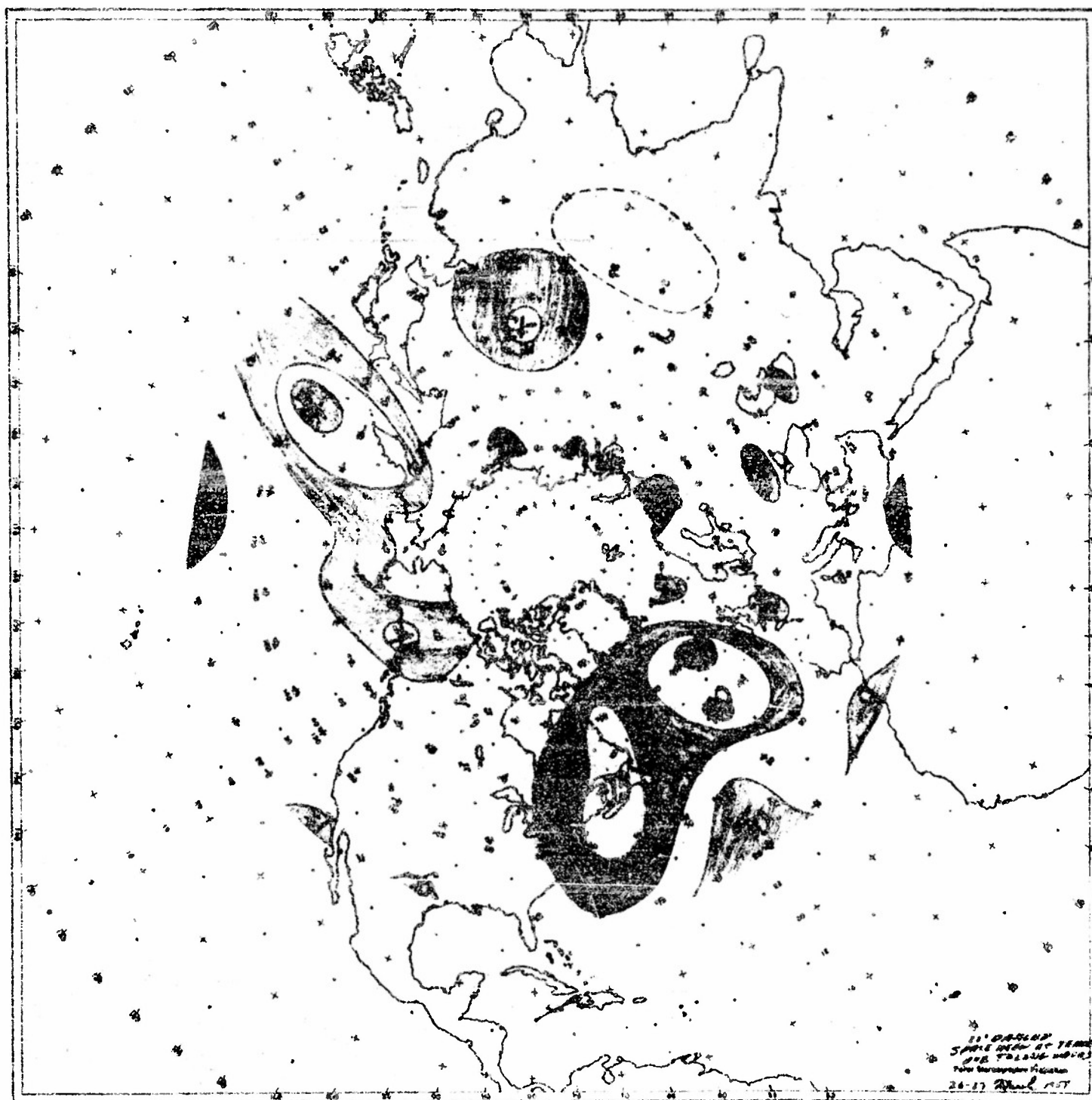


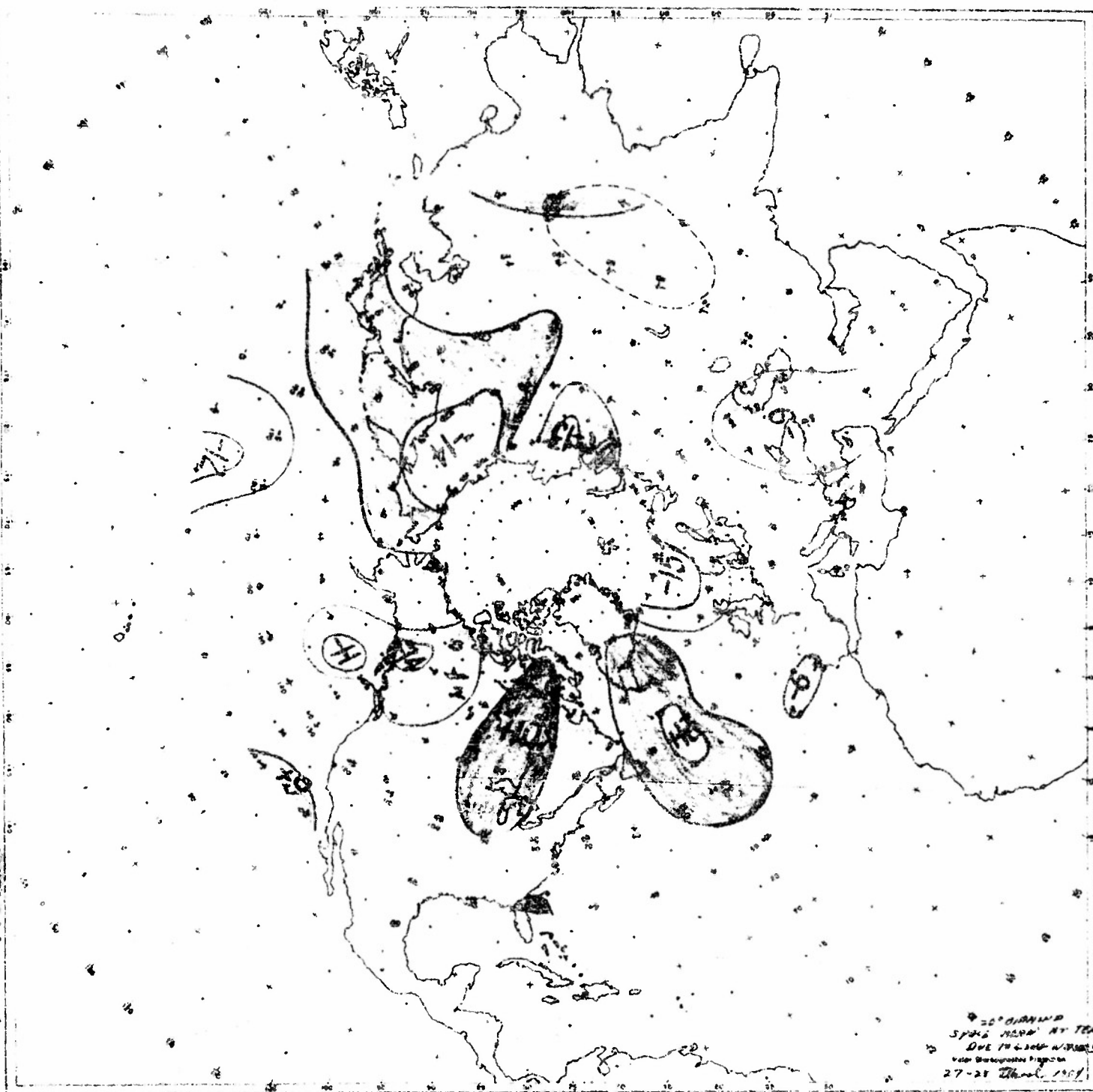






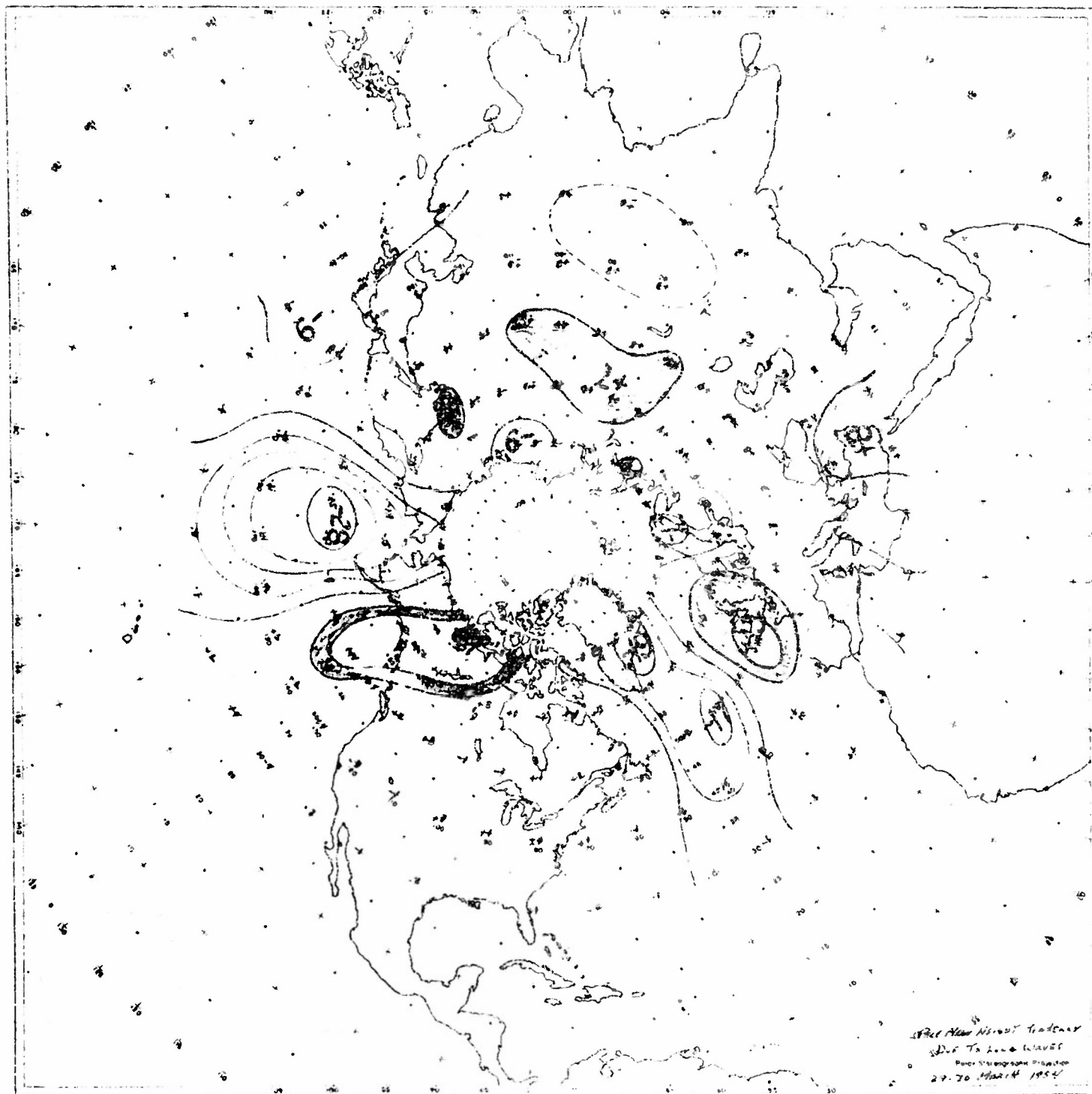


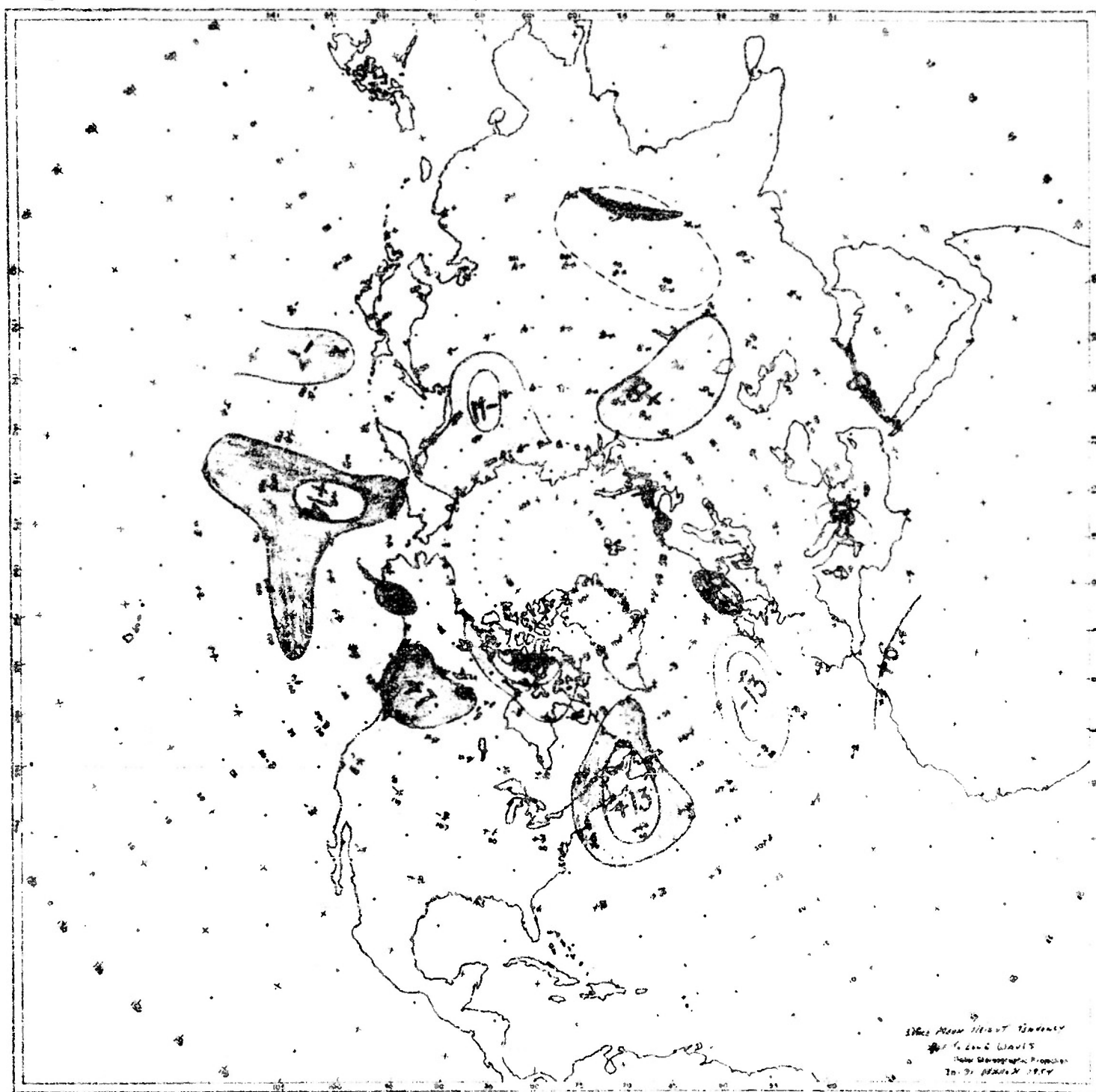






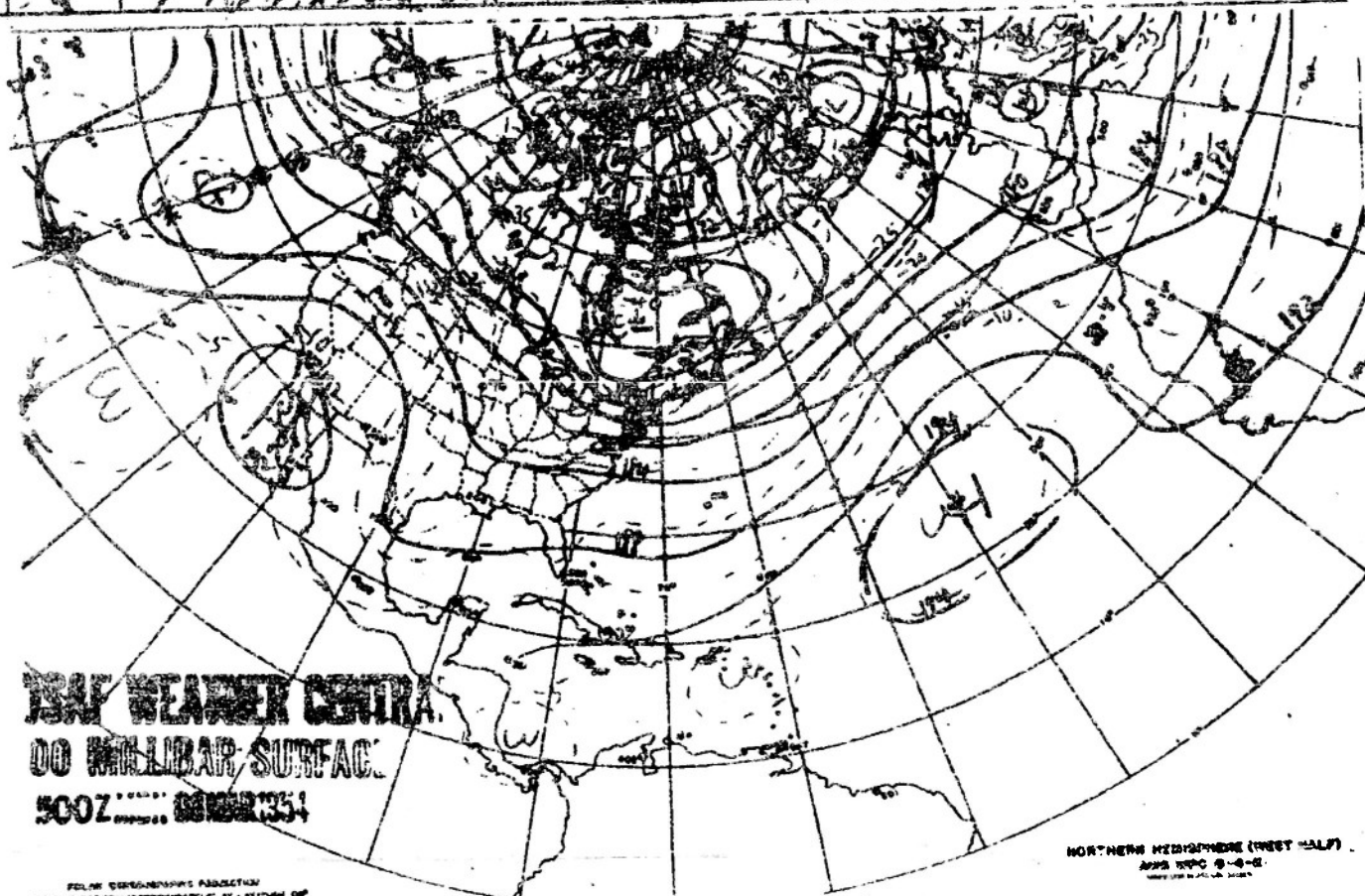
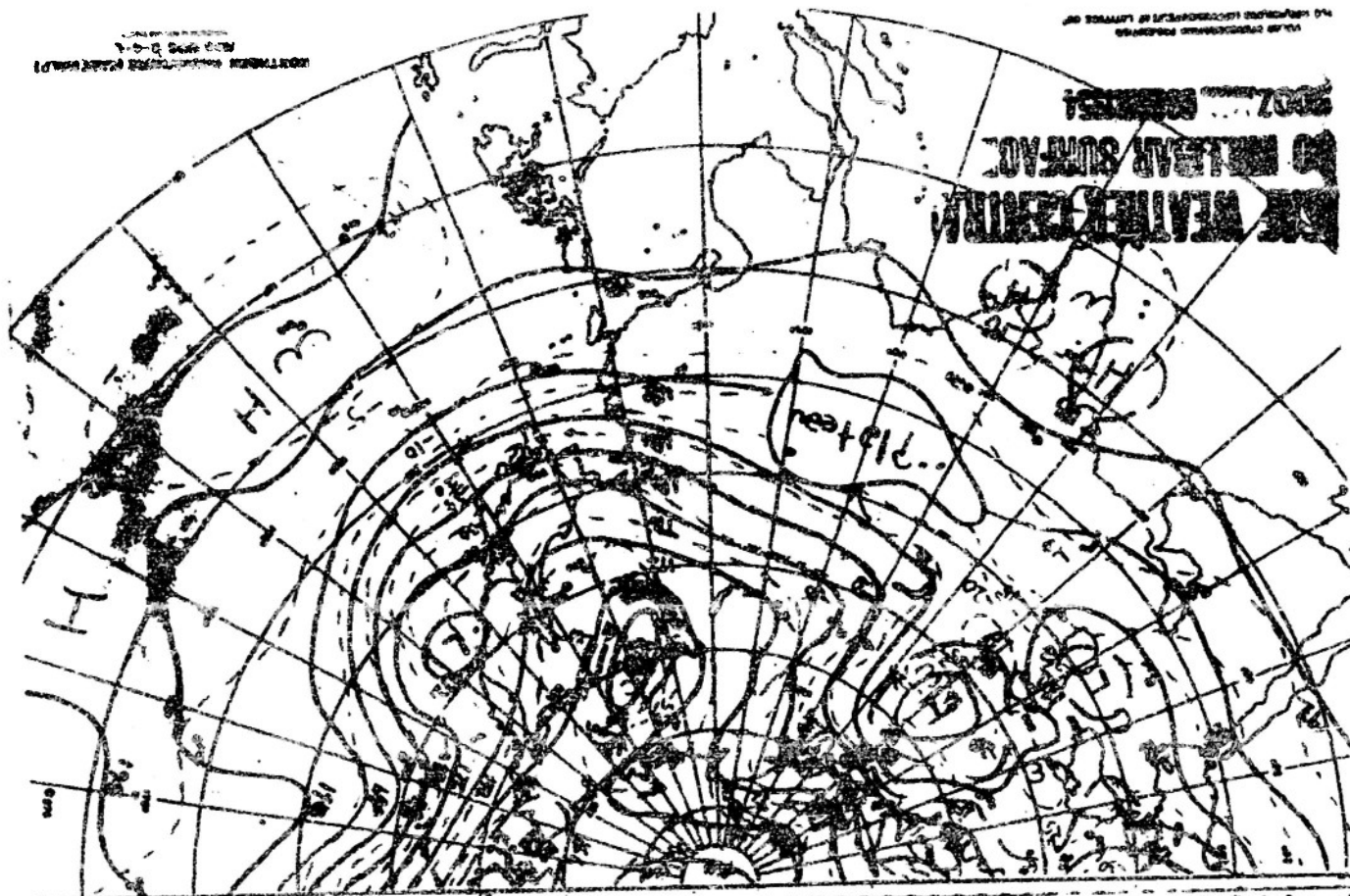






1000 HOURS 1000 HOURS  
1000 HOURS 1000 HOURS  
1000 HOURS 1000 HOURS

NO. 1000 HOURS 1000 HOURS  
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NO. 1000 HOURS 1000 HOURS



NO. 1000 HOURS 1000 HOURS  
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NO. 1000 HOURS 1000 HOURS

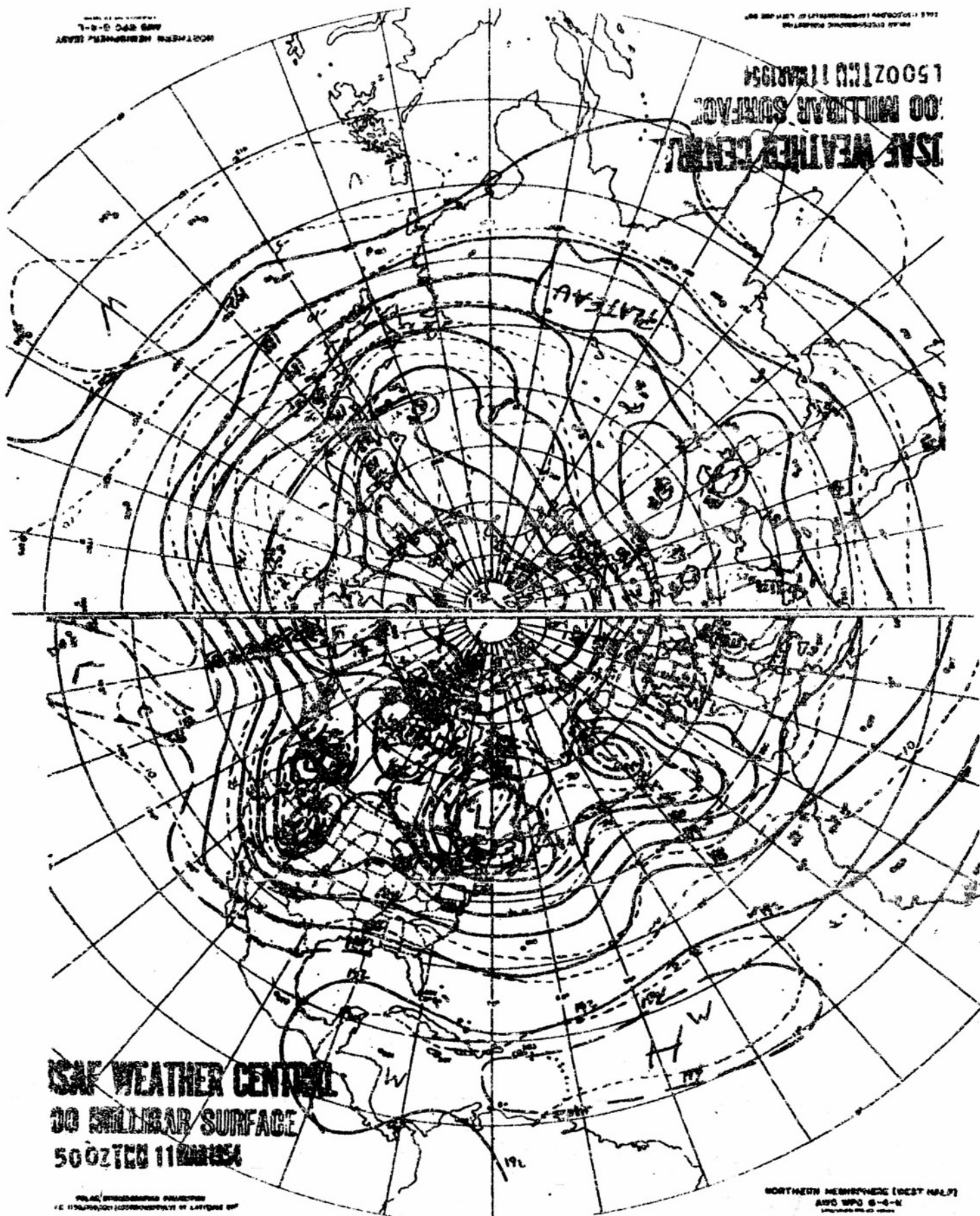
NO. 1000 HOURS 1000 HOURS  
NO. 1000 HOURS 1000 HOURS  
NO. 1000 HOURS 1000 HOURS

NO. 1000 HOURS 1000 HOURS  
NO. 1000 HOURS 1000 HOURS  
NO. 1000 HOURS 1000 HOURS

NORTHWEST HEMISPHERE (BEST HALF)  
AND WPD 6-4-4

WORLDWIDE PROJECTION  
E 115000000 (COORDINATES BY LATITUDE 0°)

ISAF WEATHER CENTRAL  
00 MILLIBAR SURFACE  
1500ZTCU 11MAR1954

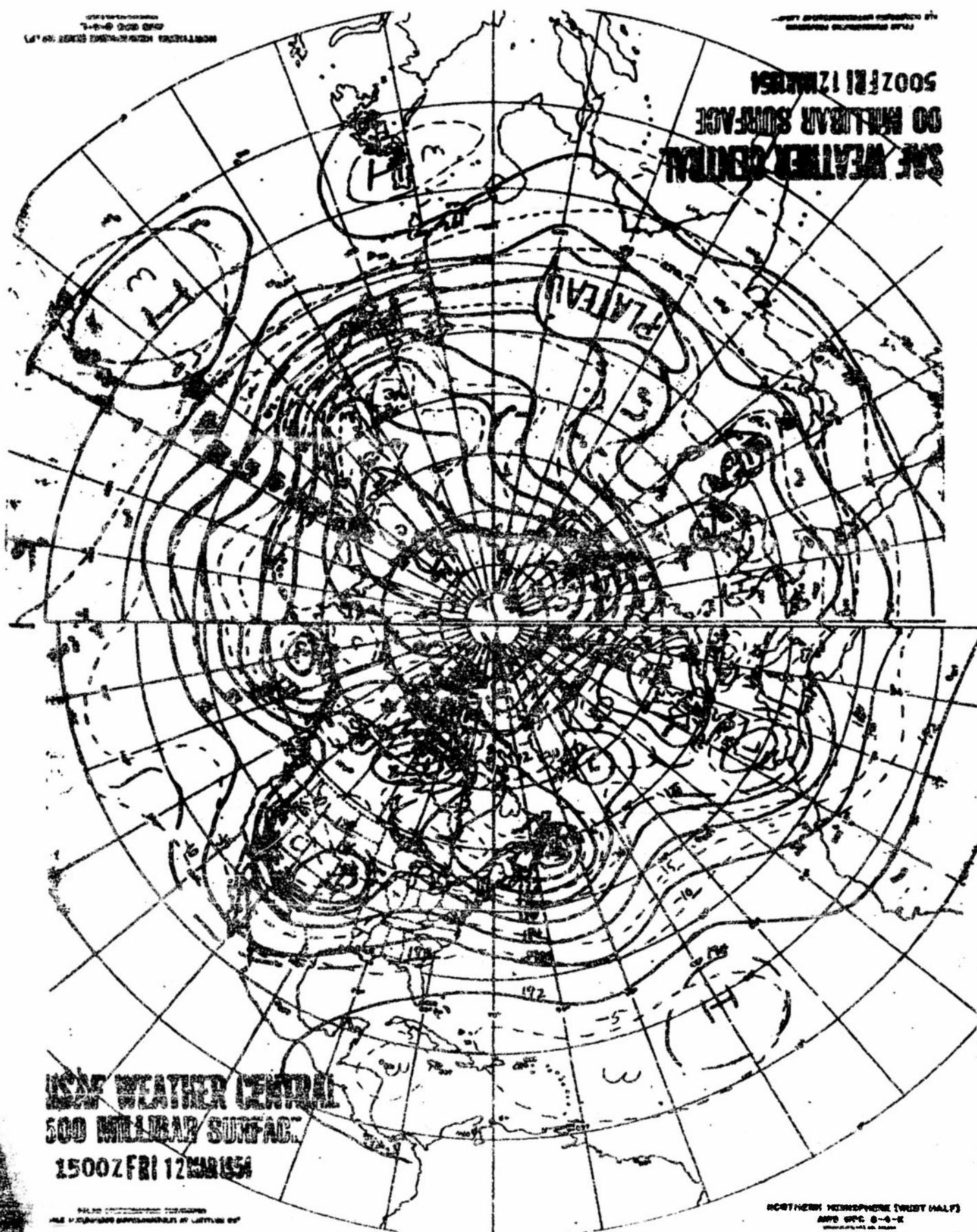


ISAF WEATHER CENTRAL  
00 MILLIBAR SURFACE  
1500ZTCU 11MAR1954

WORLDWIDE PROJECTION  
E 115000000 (COORDINATES BY LATITUDE 0°)

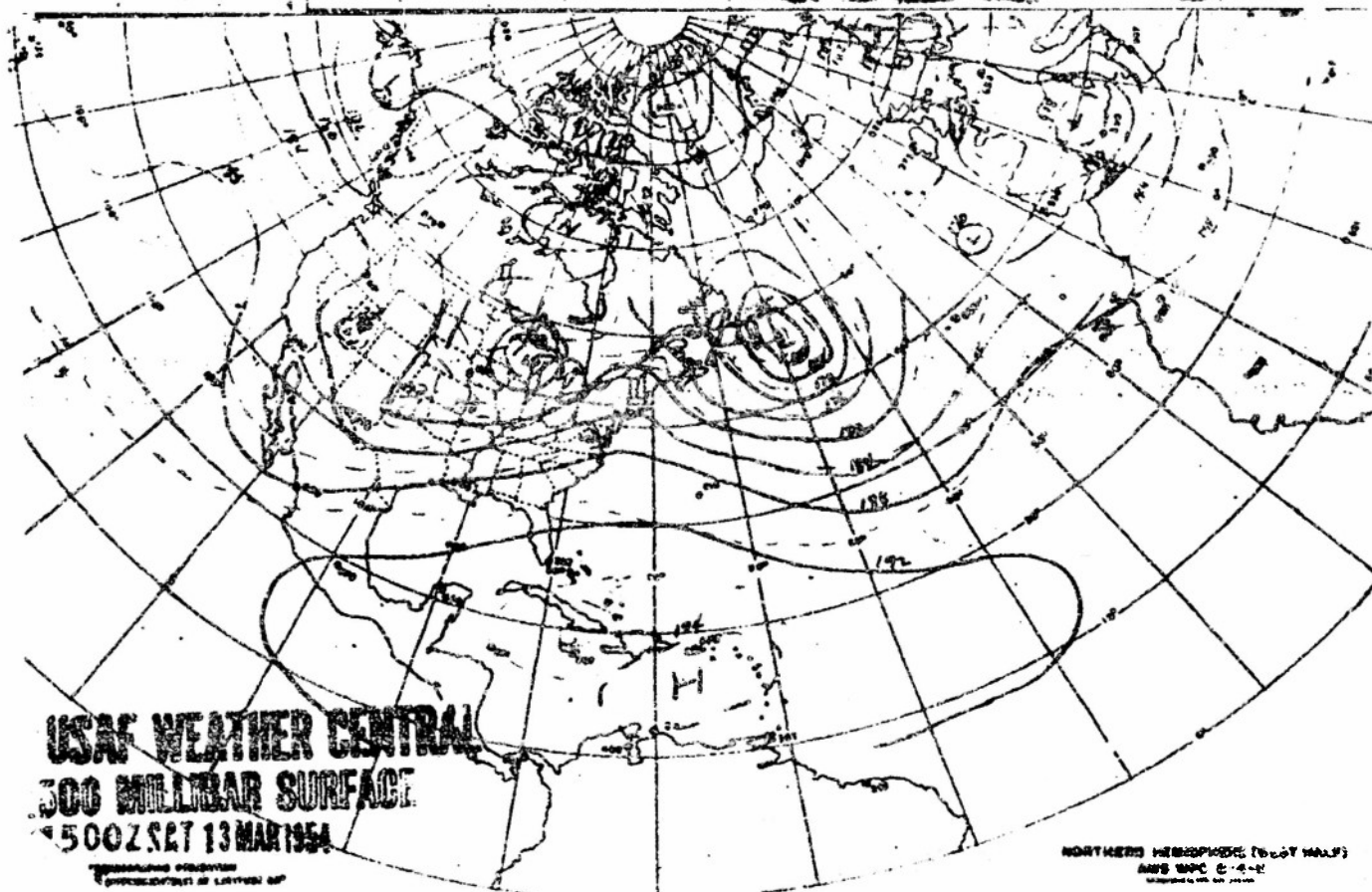
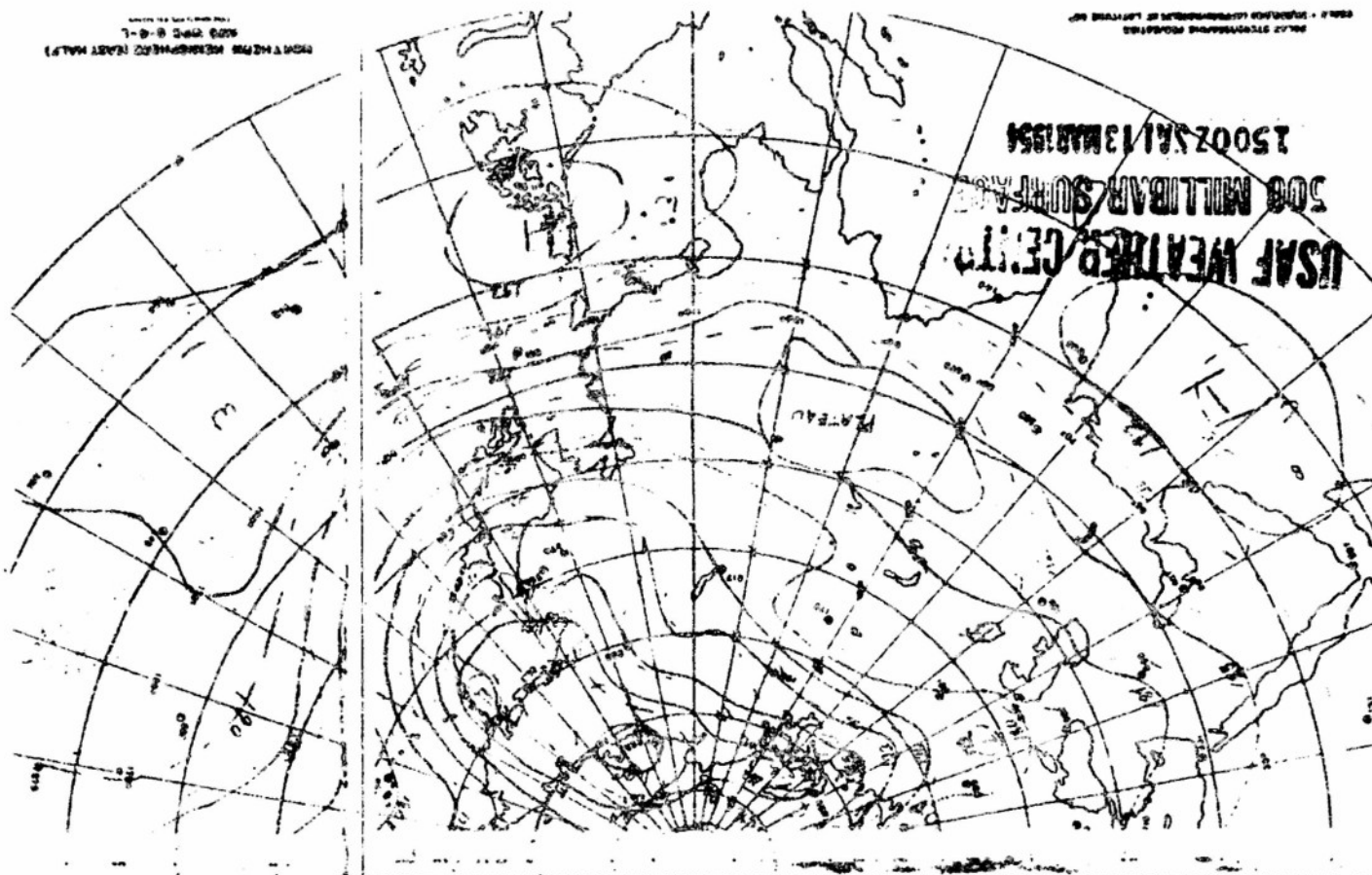
NORTHWEST HEMISPHERE (BEST HALF)  
AND WPD 6-4-4





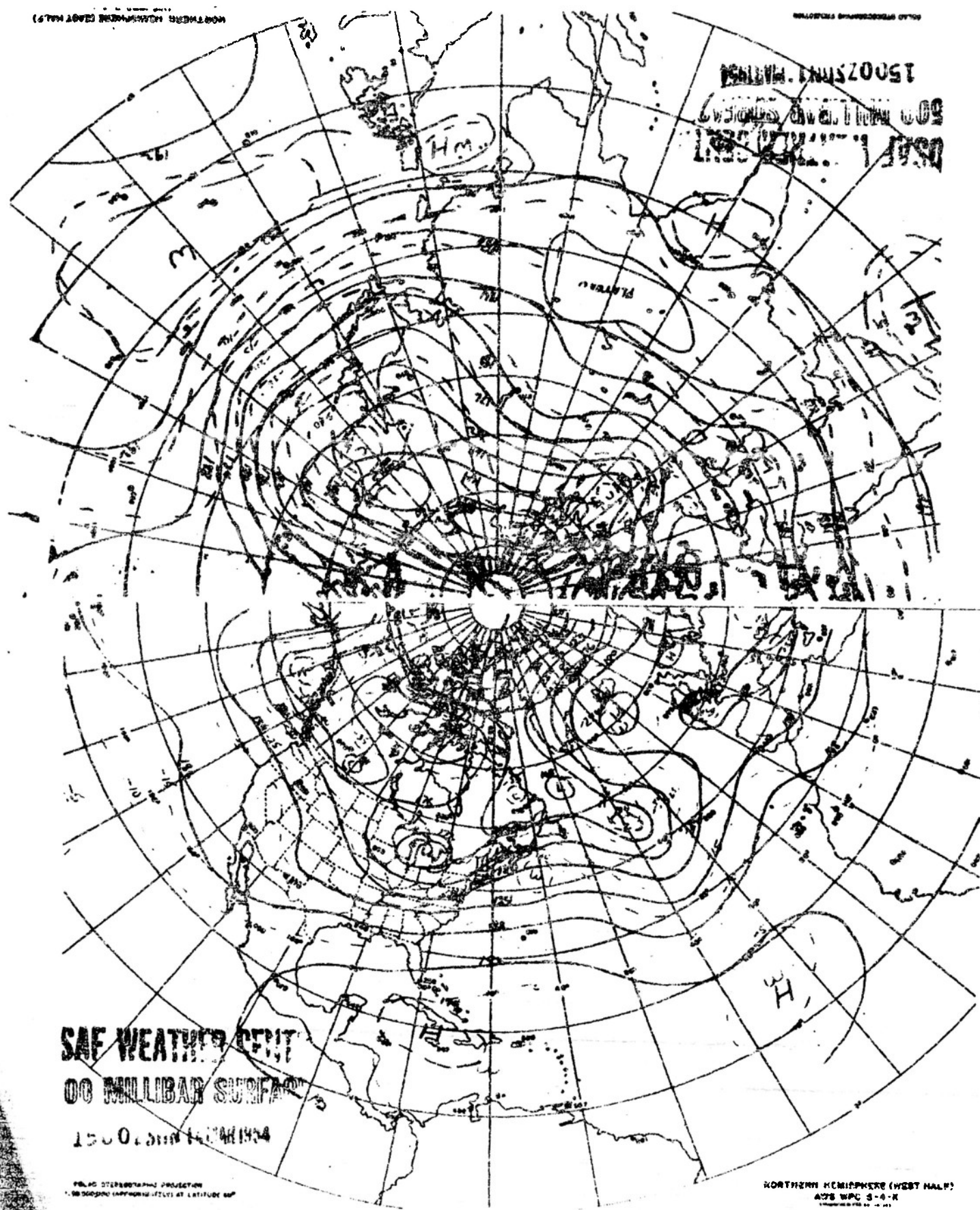
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE  
1-0-0 2nd 000  
(4TH 2ND 2ND 2ND 2ND 2ND)

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE  
1-0-0 2nd 000  
(4TH 2ND 2ND 2ND 2ND 2ND)



**USAF WEATHER CENTRAL**  
**500 MILLIBAR SURFACE**  
**1500Z SET 13 MAR 1954**

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE (DOGT HALF)  
AND WPC 0-4-4  
(UNCLASSIFIED BY 1000 1000)



SAF WEATHER CENT  
00 MILLIBAR SURFACE  
1500 GMT 14 MAR 1954

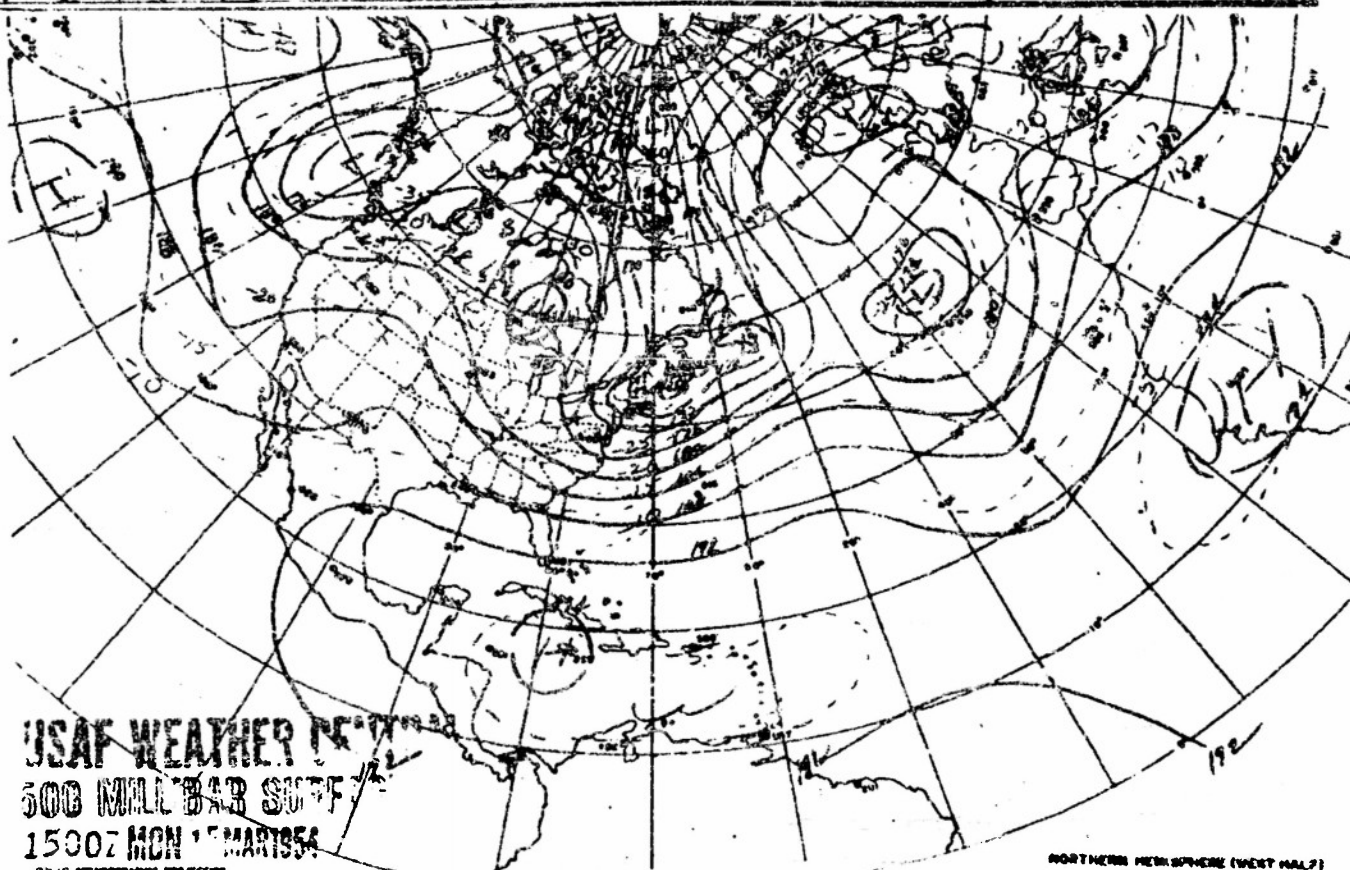
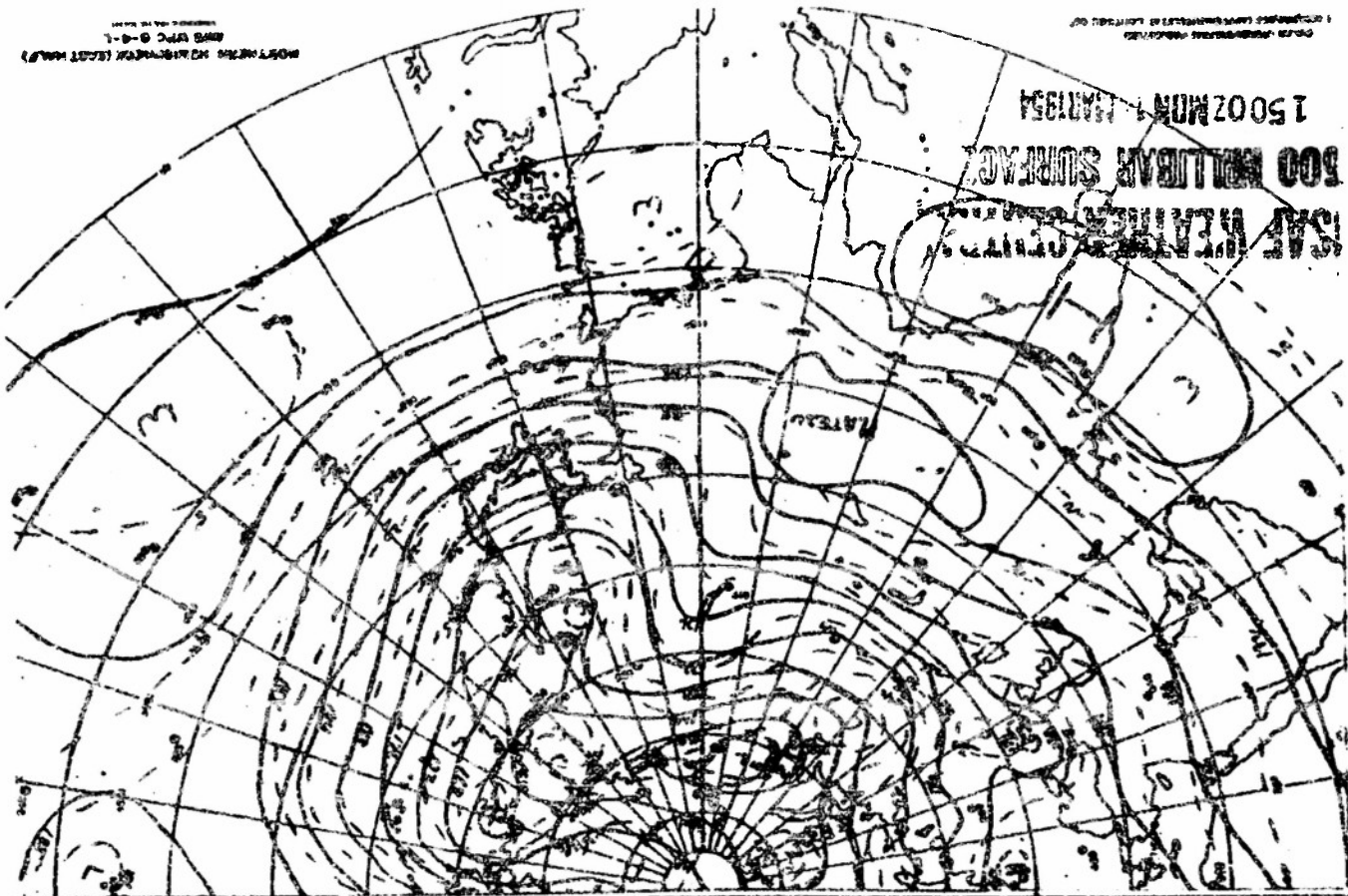
ROBIN STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION  
SCALE 1:1000000 (APPROXIMATELY AT LATITUDE 60°)

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE (WEST HALF)  
NO. 5-4-K  
1500 GMT 14 MAR 1954



1-5-4-4-1  
 1500Z MON 1 MAR 1954  
 500 MILLIBAR SURFACE

1500Z MON 1 MAR 1954  
 500 MILLIBAR SURFACE  
 USAF WEATHER CENTER



USAF WEATHER CENTER  
 500 MILLIBAR SURFACE  
 1500Z MON 1 MAR 1954

ARLH STATIONING PROJECTION  
 1500Z MON 1 MAR 1954

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE (WEST HALF)  
 AWS WPC 2-4-4

